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FALL AND SPRING DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

1921

1922

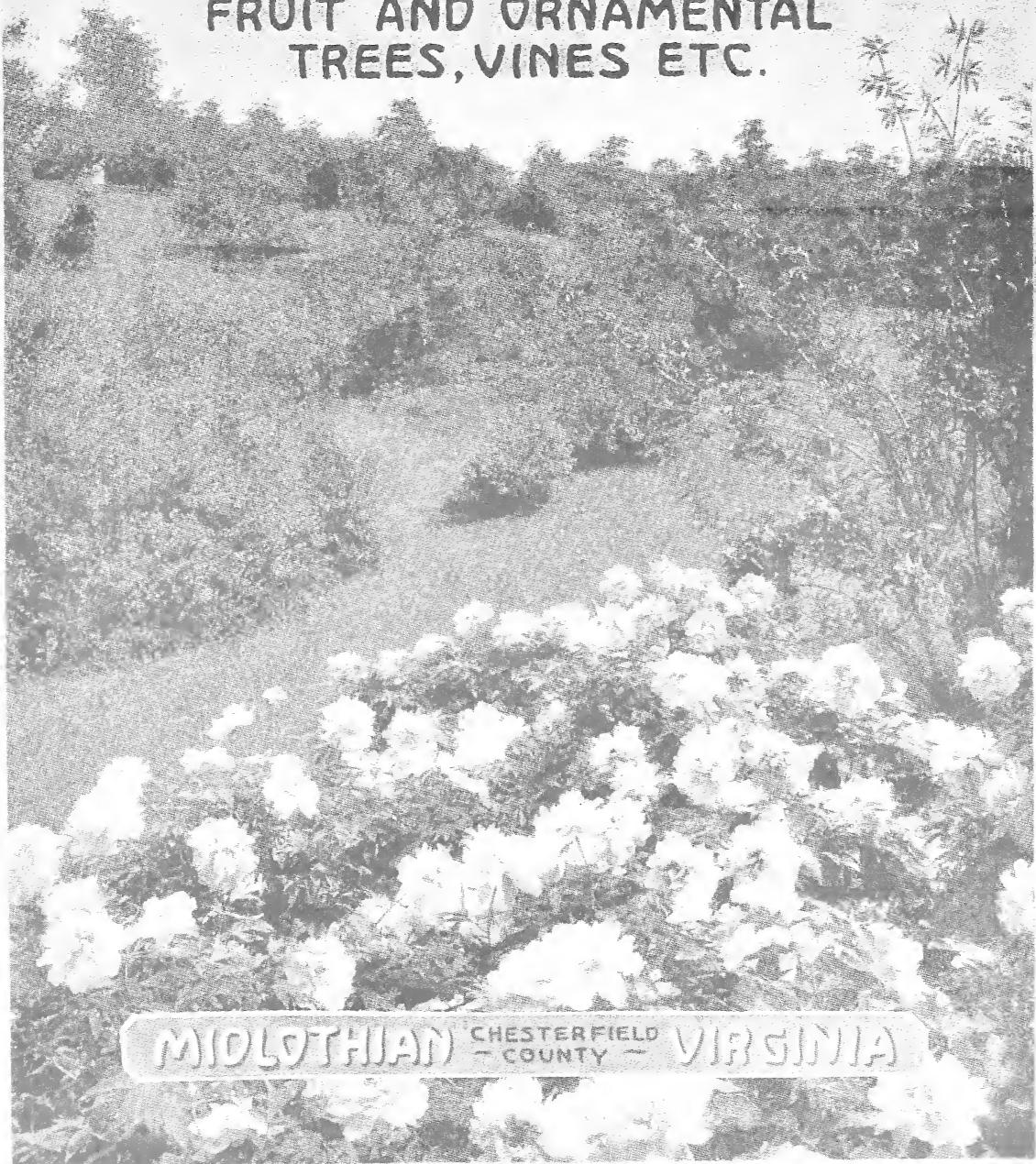
J.B.WATKINS & BRO.

PROPRIETORS

ELMWOOD NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1876

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES ETC.



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Our Business Terms and Suggestions

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We take pleasure in answering all inquiries, and will ask that they be made as brief and clear as possible.

TERMS.—Cash with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Midlothian, Va. We make no additional charge for packing or delivering to our station. These prices supersede all former quotations.

Trees and Plants will be furnished at the annexed prices: 6 at dozen rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent in late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send in your order early and it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. Write the full and correct names of articles desired and prices as given in catalogue, using order sheet accompanying the catalogue, if possible.

GUARANTEE.—Stock is guaranteed true to name and up to grade and quality ordered. We endeavor to exercise every care that will cause our stock to transplant successfully, but after leaving our nurseries in good condition, we do not guarantee the life of it except for advanced rates and upon prearranged conditions of sale.

The successful growth of a tree is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, viz., the planting, the cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we do not guarantee the life of our stock except upon the payment of advanced charges.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping; if by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases our responsibility as to delivery of shipment ceases when receipt is taken from the transportation company.

SHIPPING SEASON.—We usually begin to make shipments about the middle of October, or as soon after as the plants are sufficiently dormant to dig with safety, and continue until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Our nurseries are located in Chesterfield County sixteen miles southwest of Richmond, on the Southern Railway, and on Midlothian Turnpike. We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Va., Southern Railway. Orders will be filled as near as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

REMITTANCE.—All remittances should be made by check, postoffice order, express money order, or by registered letter to Midlothian, Va. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES.—Our Nurseries can be reached by automobile over the Midlothian Turnpike from Richmond within one hour. We are two miles from Midlothian Station and if notified ahead can arrange to meet the trains there. Visitors are welcome. Persons desiring to communicate with us from Richmond may do so through long distance telephone by calling Midlothian.

Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the stock will be furnished at current prices excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged according to their individual value.

Respectfully,

J. B. WATKINS & BROTHER.

Postoffice, Money Order, Express, Freight and Telegraph Office,
Midlothian, Chesterfield County, Va.

Ornamental Shade Trees

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting. In our list will be found the most popular and adapted kinds, also many rare and desirable sorts.

Planting.—To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet. Do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying wind, being careful to keep the roots in a moist condition until planting is done. Should trees be received in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place and allow to thaw gradually.

ASH—*Fraxinus*

VIRIDIS—Green Ash. Well shaped tree, upright, bushy head and rapid grower. Fine for lawn and street planting.

Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75
8 to 10 ft.	1.25

WHITE ASH—*Fraxinus Americana*. A rapid-growing tree, reaching 50 to 60 feet when mature. It is long-lived, attains fine proportions, and is suitable for both lawns and streets.

Each	
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.25
10 to 12 ft.	1.50

BEECH—*Fagus*

FERRUGINEA—American Beech. Compact, medium sized tree, smooth dark gray bark, glossy foliage. A beautiful specimen tree for lawn.

Each	
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.75
8 to 10 ft.	2.00

SYLVATICA—English Beech. Tree with smaller leaves than the above variety. Leaves also very glossy, and becomes very picturesque with age.

Each	
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00

SYLVATICA PURPUREA—Purple-Leaved Beech. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing to 40 feet or more in height with deep purple foliage. Very conspicuous in spring for its coloring.

Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.50
6 to 8 ft.	3.00

SYLVATICA PURPUREA RIVERSII—River's Purple Beech. A tree of medium size, regular pyramidal outline; foliage of rich, dark purple. A rare kind.

Each	
8 ft.	\$5.00
10 ft.	6.50

CARPINUS AUREA—Water Beech. Symmetrical growing tree with oval-shaped leaves turning golden in autumn.

Each	
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00

BIRCH—*Betula*

ALBA—European White Birch. Rapid grower; bark white, branches spray-like; leaves assume autumnal tints. Very effective among evergreens.

Each	
12 to 14 ft.—Specimens.	\$2.00

LENTA—Black or Sweet Birch. Very attractive native tree with dark brown spicy bark and large leaves.

Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00

CATALPA

SPECIOSA—Indian Bean Tree. Open, spreading and irregular, in growth. Leaves often twelve inches long. Flowers fragrant, in large terminal clusters in July.

Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$.60
5 to 6 ft.	.85

BUNGEI—Globe Headed Catalpa. Top grafted on tall stems, it forms an umbrella-shaped head, very effective for formal planting.

Each	
1 yr. heads, 5 to 7 ft. stems.	\$2.00

DOGWOOD—*Cornus*

FLORIDA—White-Flowering Dogwood. The native white flowering tree. Excellent for the lawn.

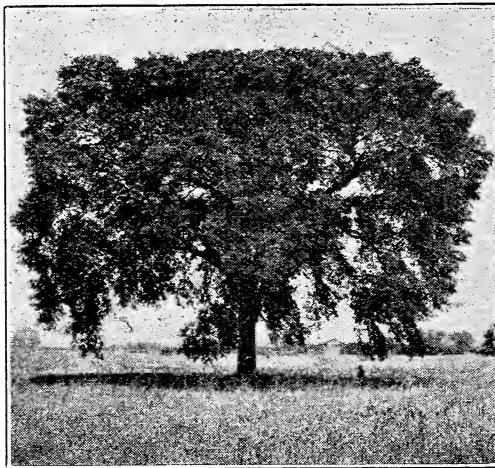
Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	.50
3 to 4 ft.	.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00

FLORIDA RUBRA—Red-Flowering Dogwood. A deep pink flowering form of above. A most effective tree early in the season when in bloom.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$16.50
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FLORIDA FLORA PLENA—Double White Flowering Dogwood.

Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.50



The American Elm—An Ideal Lawn Tree

ELMS—*Ulmus*.

AMERICANA—American Elm. A native tree of rapid and stately growth; branches long and graceful. Very extensively planted.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75
8 to 10 ft.	1.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50

CORK ELM—*Ulmus Alatus*. A tree of native origin, attaining 100 feet, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped head. Branches thickly veined with corky bark.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75
8 to 10 ft.	1.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50

CAMPERDOWN OR WEEPING ELM—Its branches grow outward and downward in a very interesting form. We offer some excellent specimens; 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. Cal., \$5.00 each.

NOTE—Specimen Elms, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, at \$2.50 each.

JUDAS TREE—*Cercis*.

CANADENSIS—Red Bud or American Judas. A fast growing, round-headed tree, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish-purple flowers before the leaves appear.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25
10 to 12 ft.	1.75

LINDEN—*Tilia*.

AMERICAN LINDEN—A handsome, large-sized tree of rapid growth; leaves heart-shaped, dark green, turning golden in fall. Very desirable for specimens on the lawn, or for street planting.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25
10 to 12 ft.	1.75

EUROPEAN LINDEN—Foliage small, heart-shaped and glossy; bark dark brown, densely branched, making a very compact tree for shade purposes.

Each.	Doz.
10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50
12 to 14 ft.	2.00

MAIDEN HAIR TREE—***Ginkgo Biloba*.**

A cone-bearing tree with deciduous foliage; medium size and rapid growth; foliage resembles that of maiden hair fern.

Each
6 to 8 ft. \$1.25

MAPLES.

No family tree is more widely used for general purposes than the Maple. Its fine effect in general outline and fall tints is not surpassed by any other tree. Its foliage gives a pleasing shade, continuing from early spring to late fall.

NORWAY MAPLE—Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25
10 to 12 ft.	1.75
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens...	2.50
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens...	3.50

RIFTENBACHII—(Reitenbach's Norway Maple). A magnificent variety. Foliage a beautiful green in spring, changing to purple toward mid-summer.

Each.	Doz.
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50

SCARLET OR RED MAPLE—A large tree with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, its beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall its leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25
10 to 12 ft.	1.75
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens...	2.50
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens...	3.50

SILVER MAPLE—A very desirable rapid growing shade tree of native origin. Grows to a large size with irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.60
8 to 10 ft.	1.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens...	2.50
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens...	3.00

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE—A very beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Vigorous grower and one of the very best ornamental trees that can be had.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE—(Box Elder). Vigorous growing tree of spreading habit, excellent for shelter belts. Leaves bright green.

Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75
8 to 10 ft.	1.00

JAPANESE MAPLES.

Japanese Maples are extremely useful in landscape work and for their wonderful coloring and artistic habit. They are of dwarf growth and have variously shaped leaves; some are very finely cut-leaved. In color they range from green to shades of purplish red. They will do well in partial shade.

GREEN JAPANESE MAPLE—(*Acer Polymorphum*). Foliage small, star-shaped, green in color, which in autumn assumes bronzy tints of red.

Each.	Doz.
4 to 6 ft.	\$2.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.00

MIMOSA TREE.

A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$.75
5 to 6 ft.	1.00

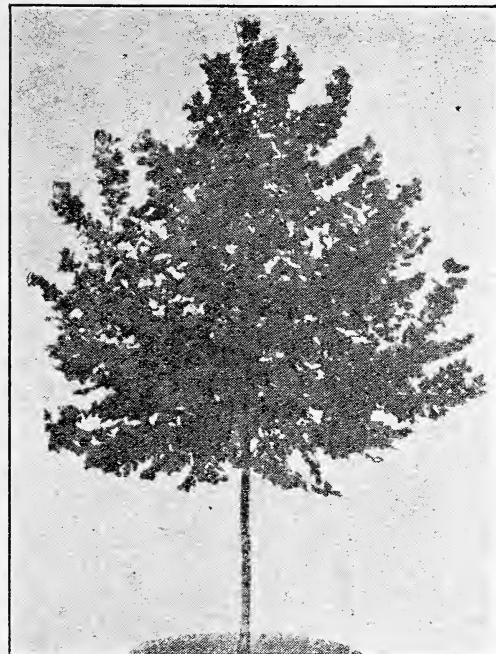
OAKS—Quercus.

Prices of following varieties:	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	16.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00	22.00
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens... 3 in.	3.00	
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens... 4 in.	4.00	

PIN OAK—(Q. Palustris). It is the most popular of all Oaks. Foliage is deep shining green in autumn, fading to a brilliant scarlet. For street and avenue planting it has no superior.

SCARLET OAK—(Q. Coccinea). Gets its name from the autumnal coloring of its foliage. A large tree with natural growth and general appearance much the same as the Red Oak.

WILLOW OAK—(Q. Phellos). A very graceful variety with narrow willow-like leaves. A well known native tree, and in much demand for street and lawn planting.



Sycamore—A Nice Lawn Tree

PLANE TREE.

AMERICAN Sycamore—A well known variety largely used for lawn and street planting. Attains a great height. Each. Doz.
8 to 10 ft. \$1.00 \$11.00
10 to 12 ft. 1.50 16.50

ORIENTAL PLANE OR SYCAMORE—A rapid grower with dark green foliage and upright habit of growth. Each. Doz.
6 to 8 ft. \$.75 \$ 8.25
8 to 10 ft. 1.00 11.00

LOMBARDY POPLAR

A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. For producing this contrast it is much valued in collections of trees on large lawns or public grounds. In

smaller areas it also accentuates certain vistas or makes a more pronounced effect when used individually in certain locations where a tree of this type is especially desirable. Being low-



Avenue of Lombardy Poplars

branched and of quick growth make it especially well suited for screen planting. It is surprising how soon a planting of these trees will shut out those unsightly objects which so often make certain views rather undesirable. When planting for this purpose, set the trees from four to six feet apart, preferably the former when a dense screen is desired. Their height can be controlled by cutting off a little of the top every few years.

	Each.	Doz.	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.50	\$ 5.50	\$45.00
8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	8.25	60.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.00	11.00	90.00
Large specimens, 1½ to 2 inches, each, ...			\$1.50

TULIP TREE.

Pyramidal in growth. Bark smooth; leaves large and smooth. Flowers resemble Tulips. Each
8 to 10 ft. \$1.25
10 to 12 ft. 1.75

SALIX—Willow.

Pussy Willow—S. Caprea Discolor. A low growing tree, 10 to 12 feet high with smooth, bright green leaves. Blooms very early in spring before the leaves appear, having the appearance of numerous balls, enveloped in long, silky hairs.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	7.50

GOLDEN WILLOW—Salix Lutea. This handsome little tree is bright all the year and is especially desirable for its beauty in winter. The bark is rich yellow and very attractive. Willows grow rapidly and are adapted to a wide variety of soils and purposes.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.45	\$4.95
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—A graceful weeping tree growing to large size, and is especially adapted to moist soil.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft.	\$.60	\$6.60
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	8.25

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most-choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily in an ordinarily fertile soil; yet shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood ashes or any other commercial fertilizer, spread lightly around the shrub, when horse manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear shrubs into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its own peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these characteristics as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation of natural beauty, to say the least. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.

We are growers of shrubs in a large way, and claim to have as nice, vigorous plants as can be obtained anywhere else. All shrubs are dug fresh from the nursery when shipment is made.

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

Familiar shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges.

	Each.	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40	30.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.50	40.00

AMPLISSIMA—Double rosy red; early bloomer.

ARDENS—Double purplish-blue; an old favorite.

BICOLOR—Double white, red center.

COMTE DE HAIMONT—Double pink.—

DUC DE BRABANT—Large, dark red.

EDWARD BELLARY—Double white.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Double pink, shaded purple.

FASTOSA—Double white, tinged with pink and red.

VARIEGATA—Leaves variegated white.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Double white, center red.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—Double, light pink.

JEANNE D'ARC—Pure white; very double.

LA REINE—Very double; white, tinged pink.

LADY STANLEY—Double; bluish-white with crimson center.

POMPONE ROUGE—Double red; very fine.

PULCHERRIMUS—Semi-double; rosy-white.

TOTUS ALBA—Pure white, single; dwarf grower.

2 to 3 ft., 40c. each.

AMORPHA—False Indigo.

FRUTICOSA—(False Indigo). A strong-growing shrub, 6 to 7 feet high, having compound feather-like foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo colored flowers; early June.

	Each.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50

BARBERRIES—Beautiful in Summer and Winter.

The Barberries have come to be well known as hedge plants, and the Japanese variety is particularly appropriate for the purpose. When grown as a hedge it makes a most effective boundary to the grounds and its spiny branches, covered with peculiar round foliage, bearing in fall and winter great masses of bright red berries, is a most beautiful sight; but it is not as a hedge that its chief beauty is shown; grown alone as a specimen it is most effective, particularly in fall, as its foliage assumes most gorgeous shades of red. For that reason it is very valuable to give variety to the planting.

BOX-BARBERRY—Dwarf-growing form of Thunbergi. A recent introduction and is suited for planting where a neat low-growing border is required. Can be sheared and trimmed as a hedge.

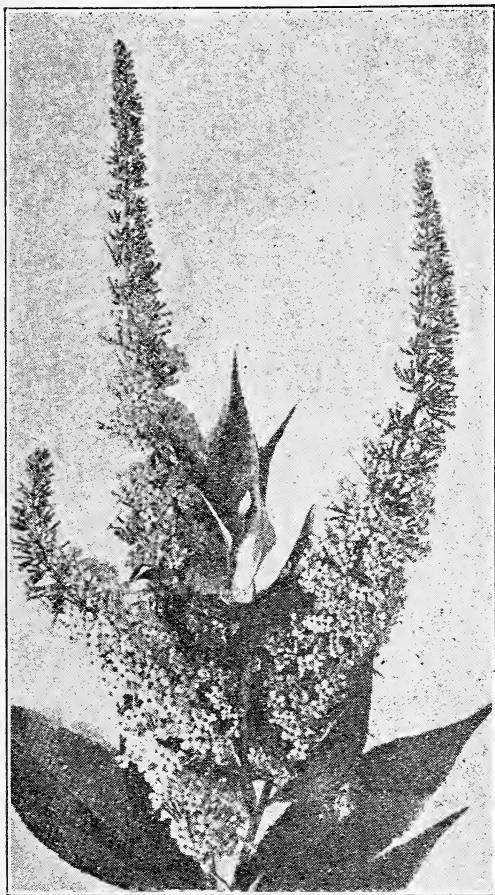
	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 inches	\$.40	\$4.00
8 to 12 inches ....	.50	5.00

THUNBERGII—Japanese Barberry. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

	Each.	Doz.	100
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75	\$20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50	

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY—A variety of the English Barberry, excellent for use with other shrubs for color effect. The clustered fruits are very effective in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40



The Buddlea or Butterfly Bush.

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush.

VARIBILIS VEITCHEI—A beautiful shrub with long leaves suffused with a delicate pinkish-white, and bears long handsome clusters of rich violet flowers which are delicately scented.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.30	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.	.40	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

DAVIDI SUPERBA—The flower spikes are larger and darker than the above variety, and blooms two weeks later.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft.	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft.	.60	6.00

LINDLEYANA—An upright-growing shrub to 7 feet, with green foliage, and is very hardy; flowers violet-purple, blooming all summer.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

CALLACARPA—**French Mulberry.**

PURPUREA—French Mulberry. A small-size shrub, producing small whitish flowers in August, followed by clusters of purple fruit which remain until after frost.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	.40	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

CALYCANTHUS.

FLORIDUS—Carolina Allspice. Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant; blooms in April.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft.	.40	4.40

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea.

Masticanthus—(Blue Spirea). A free-flowering shrub, growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late blooming shrubs. Excellent for low-growing hedge.

	Each.	Doz.	100
12 to 18 in.	.25	\$2.75	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.	.30	3.30	25.00

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe.

VIRGINICA—White Fringe. A very ornamental native shrub; white, fringe-like flowers in April; very fragrant.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in.	.30	3.30
2 to 3 ft.	.40	4.40

CORCHORUS—Kerria.

JAPONICA—(Japan Corchorus). A very handsome green-leaved shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, brightened with a profusion of single dark yellow flowers throughout the summer.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	.20	\$2.20
18 to 24 in.	.30	3.30
2 to 3 ft.	.40	4.40

JAPONICA FLORE-PLENO—(Japanese Rose or Globe Flower). A desirable shrub of spreading habit, with double yellow flowers, blooming during the entire summer.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft.	.40	4.40
4 to 5 ft.	.50	5.50

CORNUS—Dogwood.

MASCULA—(Cornelian Cherry). A shrub with bright yellow flowers in spring; scarlet fruit.

	Each.
4 to 6 ft.	.50
6 to 8 ft.	.75

SIBERIAN—(Red Siberian Dogwood). An attractive shrub with bright red branches; makes an especially desirable shrub for winter effect; flowers in spring followed by white berries.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft.	.40	4.40

CORYLUS—Hazelnut.

PURPUREA—(Purple-Leaved Filbert). A conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves. Fine for planting in groups or singly. Retains its purple color during the entire summer.

	Each.
2 to 3 ft.	.50

CORONILLA—Emerus.

Large showy yellow flowers, tipped with red. Spring flowering.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.35	\$3.50

CRAPE MYRTLE.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstroemia, a universal favorite in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrub; hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone.

Pink, Purple and Lavender—

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$ 4.40
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.50
4 to 5 ft.	.75	8.25
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	11.00

Red—

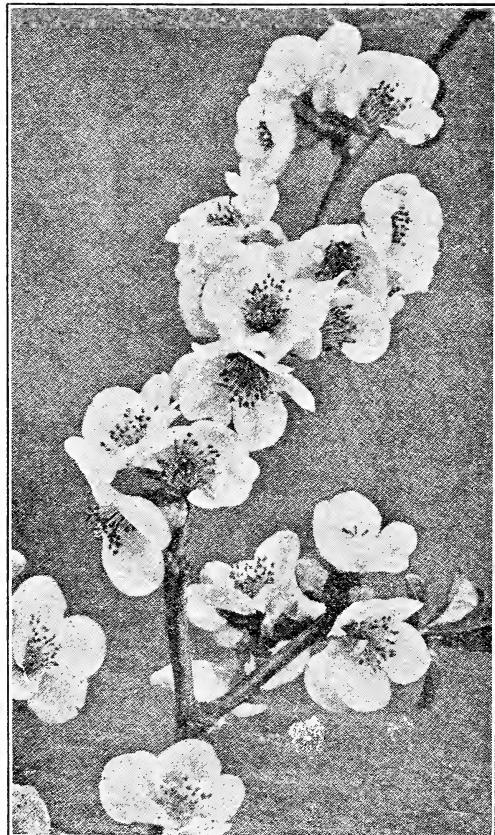
	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$ 8.25
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	11.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	13.75

CRATAEGUS—Hawthorn.

COCCINEA—(Scarlet-Fruited Thorn). A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring and scarlet in fall. Each 4 to 6 ft. \$.75

OXYCANTHA—(English Hawthorn). Well-known in all English gardens and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May and later scarlet fruit. Likewise the foliage is quite attractive. When planted individually or in groups, it develops into a handsome specimen that assumes the proportions of a small tree.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.60	\$ 6.60
4 to 5 ft.	.75	8.25



Cydonia Japonica—A Harlinger of Spring

CYDONIA—Japan Quince.

JAPONICA—(Japan Quince or Fire Bush). A very popular shrub which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers bright scarlet; sometimes lighter colors appear.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$ 3.50
2 to 3 ft.	.45	4.50

CYDONIA—to color, in following varieties:

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.45	\$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft.	.60	6.00

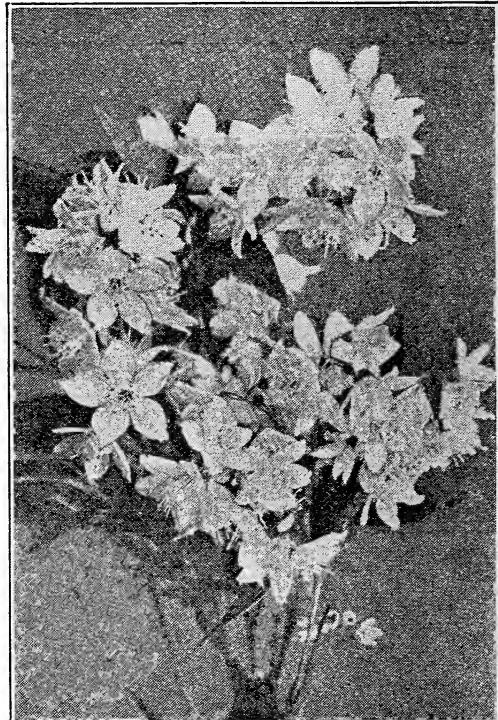
TALCONET CHARLET—White.

ATROCOCCINEA—Bright red.

UMBELLICATATA—Rosy Pink.

MALLARDI—Apple blossom pink.

VARIERS—White, pink striped.



Deutzia Blossoms.

DEUTZIAS.

DEUTZIAS—The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. These shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house. Flowering period, May, June.

Prices of following varieties except where noted:

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	\$ 2.75
3 to 5 ft.	.40	4.40
5 to 6 ft.	.60	6.60

CANDIDISSIMA—Double pure white flowers.

CRENATA, fl. pl.—Double white, tinged pink.

GRACILIS.—A fine, hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; also used for forcing; leaves are rather rough and of a soft green.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$ 3.50

SCABRA—(Rough-Leaved Deutzia). Very vigorous; flowers single white, bell-shaped, in small erect bunches.

WATERERI—Beautiful pink flowers; bell shaped.

ELAEGNUS—Silver Thorn

EDULIS—(Japanese Oleaster, or Silver Thorn). Small yellow flowers and bright red fruit on long stalks with silvery foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
4 to 6 ft.	.60	6.60

ANGUSTIFOLIA—Oleaster. June. An open bush, with silvery leaves and fragrant yellow flowers, followed by yellow fruits.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.00

EUONYMUS.

AMERICANUS—(Strawberry Bush). A native shrub of upright growth and slender green branches; bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, scarlet pods. Especially attractive when fruiting.

	Each.	D.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40

EUROPAEUS—(European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree). A large shrub. Most attractive in fall when covered with orange-scarlet seed pods.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
4 to 5 ft.	.50	5.00

EXOCHORDA—Grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush. The flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with pure white

petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40 \$4.00

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30 \$3.30
3 to 4 ft.40 4.40

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

INTERMEDIA—The earliest blooming.

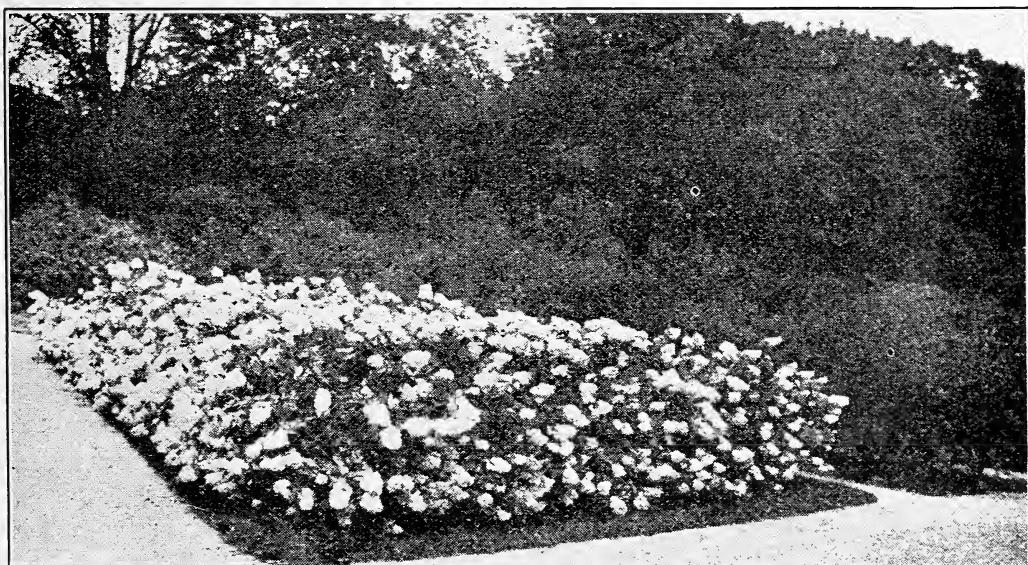
VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

SUSPENSA—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

GENISTRA—Broom Bush

SCOPARIA—(Scotch Broom). A curious, hardy shrub, with small leaflets in threes, and small yellow flowers in May. Very ornamental.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.15 \$1.50
18 to 24 in.20 2.00
2 to 3 ft.35 3.50



Hydrangias in Mass Planting

HYDRANGEAS.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy Hydrangea. A most valuable shrub, which produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	6.00

TREE SHAPED—Very desirable in this form, in formal lines and backgrounds.

	Each.
2 to 3 ft.

PANICULATA—Flowers creamy-white with numerous white rays, borne in large panicles. The flowers changing with age to tones of rose and purple.

We can supply this variety to flower in mid-summer or late-summer. State which is desired.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35 \$3.50
12 to 18 in.25 2.50

ARBORESCENS STERILIS—Hills of Snow Hydrangea. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms large, snowy white. Begins to bloom in June and lasts almost the entire summer.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50 \$5.00

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

These are the Hydrangeas usually grown in tubs, producing large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color. Large, waxy, green leaves. They require some protection in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year plants	\$.50	\$5.50

JAPONICA—A standard variety with large pink flowers.

OTAKSA—Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers according to soil. An old favorite.

THOS. HOGG—Pure white flowers in large trusses. A favorite sort.

RADIANT—Splendid Rose Carmine.

GEN. VIC. DE VIBRAYE—A new French sort. Flowers bright rose, large and early.

We can also supply the above varieties in nice plants from 3-inch pots at 25c each, \$2.75 per 12.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort

Free flowering, thrifty growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. Of dwarf habit of growth, and particularly desirable for succession; of lemon-yellow flowers.

CALYCINUM—A low growing shrub with almost evergreen foliage and large, showy yellow flowers in summer. Valuable for borders, or for ground cover.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong field-grown plants	\$.25	\$2.75

HENRYII—Beautiful dwarf shrub with dark green leaves and large single, bright yellow flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in.	\$.20	\$2.20
12 to 18 in. .....	.30	3.30

MOSERIANUM—Gold Flower. A fine dwarf shrub growing to 2 feet, foliage dark green; large, single, bright golden yellow flowers produced during the entire summer, beginning in May.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in.	\$.20	\$2.20
12 to 18 in. .....	.30	3.30

AUREUM—Showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; top often globular; flowers bright yellow. July to August.

DENSIFLORUM—Has narrow, dark green leaves, and bears its bright yellow flowers in great profusion throughout the summer.

PROLIFICUM—One of the finest, with handsome, large, yellow flowers and shining green foliage; continuous bloomer from July to September.

Above three varieties—	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.25	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft. .....	.35	3.50

INDIGOFERA—Indigo Plant.

DOENA—A low, much branched shrub, with compound leaves; delicate reddish-purple flowers in racemes.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
4 to 5 ft. .....	.60	6.60

JASMINUM—Jasmine.

NUDIFLORUM—Naked-Flowered Jasmine. Golden yellow flowers before leaves appear in spring. A very hardy, drooping, graceful shrub with dark-green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. .....	.35	3.85

LIGUSTRUM—Privet

Prices below are for bushy specimen plants. For Hedge Plants, see page...

AMURENSE—Amoor River Privet. Shapely plants of this evergreen variety for specimen planting.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.20	\$2.20
2 to 3 ft. .....	.25	2.75

IBOTA—Japanese Privet. Large, glossy, distinct foliage; fragrant white flowers in great profusion.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. .....	.40	4.40

OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet. Shapely plants.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.15	\$1.65
2 to 3 ft. .....	.20	2.20
3 to 4 ft. .....	.30	3.30
4 to 5 ft. .....	.40	4.40

OVALIFOLIUM AUREA VARIEGATA—Variegated California Privet. Similar in every way to its parent except its variegated foliage, which is very striking.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
18 to 24 in. .....	.45	4.95
2 to 3 ft. .....	.60	6.60

CILIATUM—Compact, erect growing shrub with bluish-green foliage, persistent almost the entire winter, and keeps its color.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. .....	.30	3.30
2 to 3 ft. .....	.40	4.40

SINENSIS—(Chinese Privet). Small, evergreen foliage; flowers white, in fluffy panicles.

	Each.	Doz.
8 to 12 in.	\$.20	\$2.20
12 to 18 in. .....	.30	3.30

LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle.

FRAGRANTISSIMA—Highly esteemed for its sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers which begin to bloom in February and last for a long period.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. .....	.45	4.95

MORROWI—(Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A spreading variety growing 4 to 6 feet tall; blooms early in spring with pure white flowers, followed by a pretty red berry.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. .....	.45	4.95
4 to 5 ft. .....	.65	7.15

TARTARICA ALBA—Tartarian White Honeysuckle. An erect shrub bearing white flowers in May, followed by red berries. Foliage dark green.

	Each.	Doz.
1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.75
2 to 3 ft. .....	.35	3.85

TARTARICA ROSEA—Makes a fine, twiggy bush, covered with large pink flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00

MAGNOLIAS.

Their large showy white, pink and purple flowers cover the trees in early spring before the leaves appear.

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA—(M. Lennei). A small sized tree, producing dark rose flowers in May, and often blooming again during the summer.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 6 ft.	\$7.50	
6 to 8 ft.	10.00	

LENNEI PURPUREA—Purple Flowered Magnolia. A tree of medium size, producing abundance of purple flowers in spring.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00

SPECIOSA—(M. Speciosa). A form with white flowers, outside petals striped red, of shrubby growth and very effective and beautiful.

6 to 7 ft.	\$ 7.00
7 to 8 ft.	10.00

PAVIA—Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

PAVIA—A very ornamental and rather broad spreading shrub with large, deep-green foliage and numerous showy flowers; good for shrubbery border. One of our best summer flowering shrubs. Flowers white in June.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50

PRUNUS—Pissardi. (PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM)

A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring; later, with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. A unique lawn ornament at all times of the year.

	Each.
4 to 5 ft.	\$.75

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange.

Another familiar shrub, so well known that its name alone is almost sufficient description, is the Mock Orange, which bears its sweetly scented flowers in late May and early June. It is a high-growing shrub, and, blooming but once in the season, it is best to plant it where it can be used as a background for other shrubbery.

AVALANCHE—Very graceful variety; white flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.45	\$4.95
3 to 4 ft.	.60	6.60

CORONARIUS—Common Mock Orange. An erect growing shrub with clusters of pure white flowers in spring.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft.	.45	4.95
4 to 6 ft.	.60	6.60

GRANDIFLORUS—Very large flowers in June.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft.	.45	4.95

GRACILIS—A dwarf growing variety with fragrant white flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft.	.60	6.60

LEMOINEI ERECTUS—Upright grower covered with fragrant white flowers in June.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.50

PUNICA—Pomegranate.

These are valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs, beginning to bloom in May and lasting the entire summer. They are Southern plants and should be planted in protected places near Richmond, Va., and farther north. Prices on the following varieties:

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50

RUBRA PLENO—Double red flowers in profusion, in May.

ONAN LEROY—Double scarlet; distinct.

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

KERRIOIDES—A distinct, decorative shrub. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter.

Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40

RHUS—Sumac.

For foliage effect and to give a tropical touch to the shrubbery planting the Sumac holds first place; but, in order to bring out the full effect of its handsome leaves, it should be planted in mass against a background of dark evergreens, which will bring out by contrast the gorgeous vivid coloring of them in the fall. One variety of Sumac, the Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, is most handsome, with its round leaves and peculiar filmy flowers, which give the appearance of smoke over the bush. A beauty of the Sumac which must not be overlooked is the peculiar handsome clusters of seeds they bear in long, heavy velvety crimson spikes. These stand well up above the foliage and are distinctly attractive when the bush is given a proper setting. All the Sumacs deserve prominent positions in the grounds.

COTINUS—Purple Fringe. A round-headed tree or bush with delicate fringe-like or feather flowers in summer. When in full bloom it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Foliage dark green. Very attractive.

Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50
3 to 4 ft.	.70

AROMATICA—Spreading growth; leaves trifoliate, aromatic; flowers small in clusters, in May. Excellent for covering dry banks, or massing with other shrubs.

Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35
2 to 3 ft.	.50

COPALLINA—Almost evergreen foliage which changes in fall to crimson.

Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.10

GLABRA—(Smooth Sumac). Leaves color brightly in autumn. Flowers in July, followed by brownish-crimson fruit.

Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30
4 to 6 ft.	.50

TYPHINA—(Stag Horn Sumac). Scarlet head of fruit and brilliant foliage.

Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30
4 to 6 ft.	.60

ROBINIA.

HISPIDA ROSEA—Rose of Moss Locust. A most attractive Locust. A most attractive dwarf shrub growing 3 to 4 feet; very showy rose-colored flowers produced in racemes in April.

Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30
3 to 4 ft.	.40

SPIREA

Shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer-flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.



Spirea Anthony Waterer—A Beautiful Summer Blooming Variety

SPIREA—Dwarf Forms.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Dwarf, bushy, spreading type, of better habit than original Bumalda, and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer.

BUMALDA—A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

CALLOSA ALBA—Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer

CALLOSA SUPERBA—A form of the above with delicate light pink flowers. Price same as above.

TALLER SORTS

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60

SPIREA ARGUTA MULTIFLORA—(Snow Garland). A slender shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

BILLARDI—A narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers from July on.

BILLARDI ALBA—White flowered form

PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.—(Bridal Wreath). Shining dark green foliage turning orange in fall. Small, double-white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands.

FORTUNEI—A variety with very large leaves which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border or for planting in groups.

NOBLEANA—Of upright growth, 4 to 5 feet; flowers light pink in dense pyramidal panicles. One of the best summer blooming Spiresas.

VAN HOUTTE—The grandest of all the Spiresas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June.

THUNBERGI—Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spiresas.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50

STEPHANANDRA.

FLEXUOSA—Graceful drooping habit; leaves finely cut; flowers creamy white in June. In fall the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

Tanke—Graceful shrub with glossy green foliage somewhat resembling the Spiresas; flowers small white with terminal panicles. Fall coloring of foliage bright orange or yellow.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

SYMPHORICARPOS—St. Peter's Wort.

RACEMOSUS—(Snowberry). An upright low-growing shrub with pink flowers in July, which is valued for its waxy, showy white berries in fall. Very effective in mass in the shrubbery border.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95

VULGARIS—(Coral Berry, or Indian Currant). Vigorous, quick growing shrub; covered with reddish-purple berries, which persist all winter. Excellent for borders.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

SYRINGA—Lilac.

The Lilac is one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only for the garden but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance fills the air, and the beautiful shrub has no equal among the spring-blooming flowers.

Prices, except where noted, as follows:

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.45	\$4.95
1 to 2 ft. ....	.30	3.30

SINGLE VARIETIES.

CHAS. X.—Single, strong grower; trusses large reddish-purple.

LUDWIG SPATH—Single, dark purple-red Fine.

MARLY RUBRA—Purplish red.

VULGARIS—Common Purple Lilac, Flowers purple; very fragrant.

VULGARIS ALBA—Common White Lilac. White flowers.

PEKINENSIS—Chinese Lilac. Flowers white.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

CHAS. JOLLY—Reddish purple.

COMTE HORACE de CHOISEUL—Reddish violet.

LA TOUR d'AUVERGNE—Violet purple.

MICHAEL BUCKNER—Pale Lilac, double.

VIRGINITE—Pure white.

JAPONICA—A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

SAMBUCUS—Elder.

CANADENSIS—Common Elder, Pithy stems; compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and red berries in autumn.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50

VIBURNUM.

ACERIFOLIUM—Maple-Leaved Viburnum. Produces flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; many black berries in summer and fall.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 ft.	\$.75	

DENTATUM—Arrow-wood. Dentate, heart-shaped leaves, assuming rich purple and red in fall. Flowers greenish-white; pretty dark blue berries in fall.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	

LANTANA—Wayfaring Tree. Large shrub; white flowers in large clusters in April, followed by red fruit; has peculiar soft leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	

OPULUS—High Bush Cranberry. Very fine in flower, berries are scarlet and hang on during the winter.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

OPULUS STERILIS—Common Snowball. Dense and spreading in growth and very attractive while in bloom. Flowers white in large clusters in May and June.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

PLICATUM—Japan Snowball. Strong growing shrub with spreading branches; large dark green, rough leaves. Flower clusters globose, about 3 inches across. One of the best shrubs in existence.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	

VITEX.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—Chaste Tree. A large shrub of rapid growth. The leaves are deeply cut and very ornamental. Flowers come in the Summer and are produced in terminal panicles that are usually 5 to 7 inches long.

We can supply in either white or lilac, as desired.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.50

WEIGELA—Diervilla.

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flower by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine.

	Each.	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50	40.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60	50.00

AMABILLIS—Deep-pink flowers. One of the best.

ARBOREA—Grandiflora. White shaded pink; upright habit. Good sort.

FLORIBUNDA—Deep pink to red; vigorous.

GRANDIFLORA—Rosy-pink flowers.

EVA RATHKE—Brilliant crimson, blooming for a long time.

ISOLINE—White with yellowish eye.

MME. BILLARD—Upright growth; white and pink flowers.

MME. DAUVESSE—Pink and white mottled.

PURPURATA—A profuse bloomer with purplish flowers.

ROSEA—An elegant sort with abundance of rose-colored flowers.

VARIEGATA—The golden variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent contrast.

LUTEA—Has long, tube shaped, pale-yellow flowers in summer.

XANTHOCERAS.

SORBIFOLIA—Forms a round upright bush with red bark. Terminal clusters of orchid-like white flowers, reddish copper colored at base.

	Each.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60

Ornamental Hedge Plants

From the following list a hedge appropriate for any position can be selected, either natural, formal, defensive, or for screen purposes. As a general rule, hedge plant should be set low so that the branches of the many stems appear to start from the ground and the top well cut back, say to within six or eight inches of the ground. In this way a good solid hedge can be secured with plenty of body near the ground.

The ground should be well prepared before planting. Open trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep and fully as wide. Then set plants about six inches apart. In case of privet, and fill the trench with good rich soil. Be careful to pack dirt around the roots well. The same soil might be used, provided a liberal quantity of well-rotted cow manure is added. This will insure rapid and strong root growth, which means strong top growth, and will more than repay for the additional trouble and expense.

ALTHEA.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Rose of Sharon. Plant one to two feet apart.

Althea in variety:

	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	30.00

BERBERIS—Barberry.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII—Thunberg's Barberry. A most beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Yellow flowers produced in early April followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. Leaves retained for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge, and one that is especially suited for making boundary lines.

Plant 12 to 18 inches apart.

	Per 100
6 to 12 in.	\$15.00
12 to 18 in.	20.00

BUXUS—Boxwood

B. SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Boxwood. This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It grows slowly, remaining dwarf and compact. Foliage dense and small. The plants should be set 4 inches apart for uniform edging.

	Per 100
3 to 4 in.	\$12.00
4 to 6 in.	16.00
6 to 8 in.	20.00

KERRIA.

KERRIA JAPONICA FL. PLENO.—Double Flowering Kerria.

	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	40.00

KERRIA JAPONICA—Single Flowering.

	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$25.00
18 to 24 in.	30.00

Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.

SPIREAS.

S. VAN HOUTTEI—

	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	25.00

3 to 4 ft. 30.00

S. THUNBERGII —Bushy.	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.	25.00
2 to 3 ft.	30.00

Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.

BLUE SPIREA.

CARYOPTERIS MASTICANTHUS —Bushy plants.	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$15.00
18 to 24 in.	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	25.00

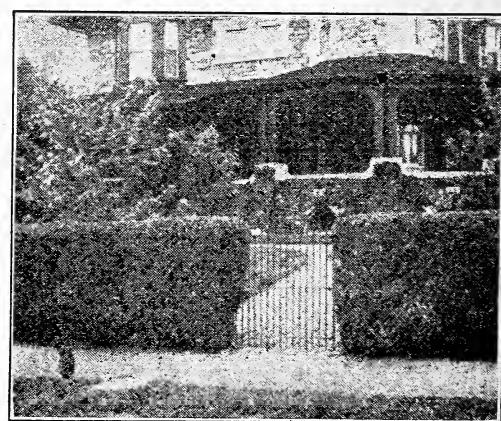
Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET —Evergreen Privet.	Per 100	Per 1000
Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Makes a beautiful hedge and remains evergreen the year around.		
Plant 6 inches apart.	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 in.	\$3.25	\$30.00
12 to 18 in.	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 in.	7.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft.	9.00	80.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

OVALIFOLIUM —California Privet.	Per 100	Per 1000
A vigorous grower and widely known as a hedge plant. Has glossy green foliage which is retained very late in mild winters. Plant 6 inches apart.		
Per 100	\$2.00	\$25.00
6 to 12 in.	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 in.	4.50	35.00
18 to 24 in.	8.00	70.00
4 to 5 ft.—3 year		



California Privet—The Real Hedge Plant

Climbing Vines

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on banks which are too steep to mow, and they also keep the ground from washing. If you have an old tree anywhere on your place that is dead in the top there is no way of fixing it that will be more ornamental than to plant a Virginia Creeper or a Wistaria at the base, and give it plenty of nourishment, and train it up through the branches. There is nothing more beautiful than the Wistaria when in bloom, and the Virginia Creeper gives a bright bit of color when it turns to scarlet in the fall.

To get the best results from Climbing Vines they must be planted in good soil, and if you find the ground is not rich enough dig the hole much larger than you otherwise would and fill with a good, rich soil.

AKEBIA.

AKEBIA QUINATA—A very popular ornamental Japanese climber with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers produced in March.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plant	\$.35	\$3.50

AMPELOPSIS.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA—Virginia Creeper. A deciduous native climber of rapid growth. Very hardy. Leaves divided into five deeply cut leaflets which turn to rich crimson in autumn. Desirable for covering trees, walls, banks and rocks.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50
Extra Strong plants .....	.50	5.00

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI—Similar to the preceding with smaller and more dense green foliage, assuming brilliant tints of red in fall. Will cling to walls no other vines will grow on.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50
Extra strong plants .....	.50	5.00

A. VEITCHI—Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth, having clusters of blue berries in fall with handsome green foliage assuming charming tints in fall. Perfectly hardy, and the most popular of all climbers. Clings firmly and densely to any hard surface.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine.

BIGNONIA RADICANS—Trumpet Vine. A vigorous, native, hardy climbing vine with orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, in July and August. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

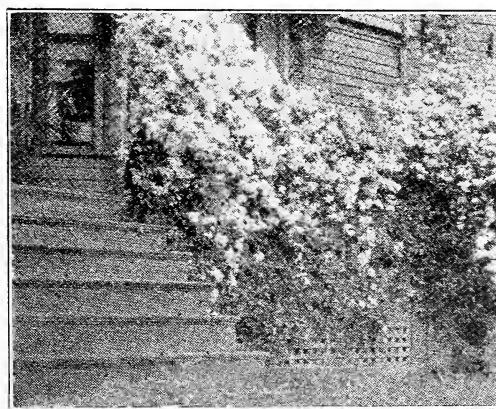
RUBRA—The dark green foliage and free flowering habit of this vine makes it most desirable for decorative use. 50c. each, \$5.00 dozen.

CELASTRUS.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.40	\$4.00

CELASTRUS OBICULATA—Oriental Bittersweet. A rapid climbing shrub with orange yellow flowers and crimson seeds; fine for trellis.

C. SCANDENS—False Bittersweet. A rapid growing shrubby vine, flowers yellow; orange seed pods and scarlet seeds persisting through the winter.



Clematis Paniculata in its Height of Blossom

CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during the summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is handsome.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00

Large Flowering Clematis.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI—Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.75	\$7.50

EUONYMUS.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—Climbing Euonymus. A training evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground covering for shady places.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA—Variegated Climbing Euonymus. A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps. It is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.60	\$6.00

GELSEMIUM—Yellow Jasmine.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS—Carolina Yellow Jasmine. Our native variety with bright yellow, fragrant flowers which are so profusely produced in early spring.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.40	\$4.00

HEDERA—Ivy.**HEDERA HELIX—English Ivy.**

This popular evergreen vine with medium-size dark green leaves is extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings. Each. Doz. Extra strong plants.. \$.50 \$5.00 Strong plants35 3.50

JASMINUM—Jasmine.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE—White Jasmine. Vigorous grower; has a profusion of pure white fragrant flowers shining out from the glossy leaves. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

KUDZU VINE—(Pueraria Thunbergiana).

KUDZU VINE—(Pueraria Thunbergiana). Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes. 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

Their twining qualities are all that can be desired, but the delightful fragrance of their flowers makes their strongest bid for favor. The Honeysuckle perfume is remembered and loved throughout the world.

VAR. HALLEANA—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This variety is most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.40	\$4.00

VAR. SEMPERVIRENS—Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

	Each	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00

PERIPLOCA GRAECA—Silk Vine.

PERIPLOCA GRAECA—Silk Vine. A rapid-growing beautiful climber, with glossy green lanceolate foliage. Fine for arbors or trellises.

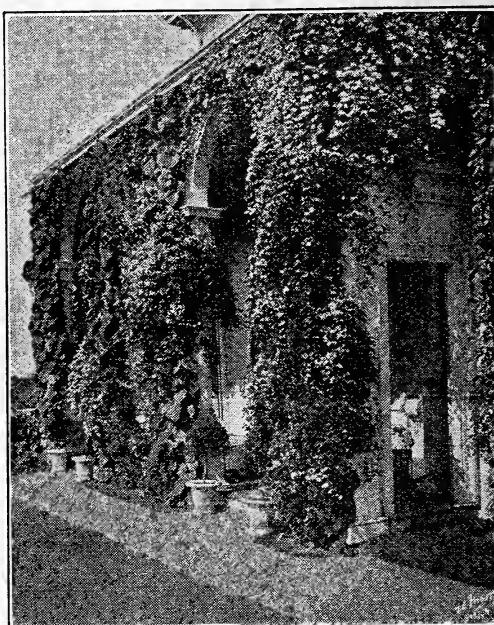
	Each	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00

WISTARIA.

CHINENSIS—Chinese Wistaria. A very strong grower; it climbs high and twines tightly. Flowers sky blue in drooping clusters in early spring.

	Each	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00
3 year .....	.75	7.50

W. CHINENSIS FLORE PLENO—Double Purple Wistaria. Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterwards it becomes floriferous. Strong plants, each 75c per dozen, \$7.50.



Effective Use of Wistaria and Kudzu Vines Planted Together

LET US HELP BEAUTIFY YOUR GROUNDS

The firm of J. B. Watkins & Bro. respectfully offers the services of their Landscape Designer to those interested in the development of their grounds. He is a graduate of one of the best Schools of Landscape Architecture in this country, and also thoroughly familiar with trees and plants most suitable for landscape work in this section.

This work includes the making of surveys, plans and specifications of grounds and gardens (formal or informal), on large or small estates, public grounds, and land-subdivisions.

Write us for more detailed information.

Hardy Ornamental Evergreens

(CONIFERS)

The advantages resulting from a careful planting of evergreens are many, and no grounds seem complete without them. They retain their beauty through summer's heat and winter's cold, and we cannot too strongly recommend their general use. The cheerful, comfortable appearance of the home of those who have improved their grounds with evergreens is admitted by everyone. We think it safest to move and transplant all evergreens with balls of earth, and at prices quoted in this catalogue, all evergreens will be furnished with balls of earth wrapped to the roots. The results in planting evergreens depend largely upon the manner of planting them. The hole which is to receive the plant should be very much larger than the ball and the surrounding soil loosened. After the plant is placed in the hole, put in fairly rich earth and press firmly about the ball of roots, and mulch with leaves, straw or coarse material. During the summer months the soil around the evergreens should be kept stirred and in a loose condition for a depth of two or three inches. A good plan is to work around each evergreen after each rain during the summer, as this will preserve the moisture. An application of well-rotted manure around the plants on the surface of the ground is also beneficial. It might be added here that not only height but general shapeliness and compactness are considered in valuing evergreens.



Our Large Size Junipers Will Give an Immediate Effect Like This

ARBORVITAE—Thuya and Biota. (American Varieties.)

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequalled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects or for shelter belts or as a blind about clothes yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.65	\$ 6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.80	8.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.25	22.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.25	32.50
5 to 6 ft.	4.25	42.50

BODNERII—A pretty, low-growing Arborvitae, with flat, dark green foliage which holds its color well throughout the year.

	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	

COMPACTA ARBORVITAE—T. Occid. *Compacta*. A round, compact form, with dense dark green foliage; dwarf.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.40	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.25	23.00

ELLWANGERANA ARBORVITAE—Low, broad, pyramidal, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. Very symmetrical and popular for beds, borders and foundation planting around base of house or porch.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	15.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00

GEO. PEABODY ARBORVITAE—T. Occid *Lutea*. The most golden form of the American Arborvitae. Distinct and attractive.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	16.50

GLOBOSA—Forms a dense low globe; handsome shade of green.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 15 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.75	17.50

HOVEY'S GOLDEN—A dense, globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. A very handsome small evergreen.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.75	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00

LOBBI—A beautiful form; pyramidal in shape with shining dark green foliage. Holds its color particularly well in winter.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.85	\$ 8.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	

PUMILA—A handsome dwarf evergreen, dense and perfect in form; a charming shade of green.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	15.00
24 to 30 in.	2.00	

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00

ROSENTHALI ARBORVITAE—Dark green, dense foliage; compact grower; the branches terminate with a little white growth.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

SIBERIAN—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; one of the hardiest.

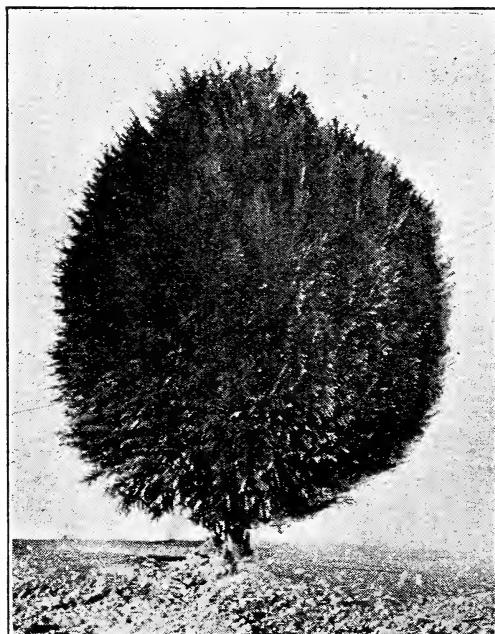
	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

SPAETHII ARBORVITAE—A dwarf variety with small leaves; two kinds of foliage; the upper branches are sparingly ramified.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	

VERVAEANA—Erect habit and form like the American, with golden variegated foliage. A handsome decorative sort.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00



Compact Chinese Arborvitae—Popular for Borders and Formal Decorations.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE—*Biota Orientalis*. Bushy tree of pyramidal growth, fresh, green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in.	.90	9.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00

CHINESE COMPACT ARBORVITAE—*Biota compacta*. A form of the above; very compact, with bright green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	

BIOTA AUREA NANA—One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. The kind of evergreen to which most everyone takes a fancy. It is compact, symmetrical, and very conspicuous in winter.

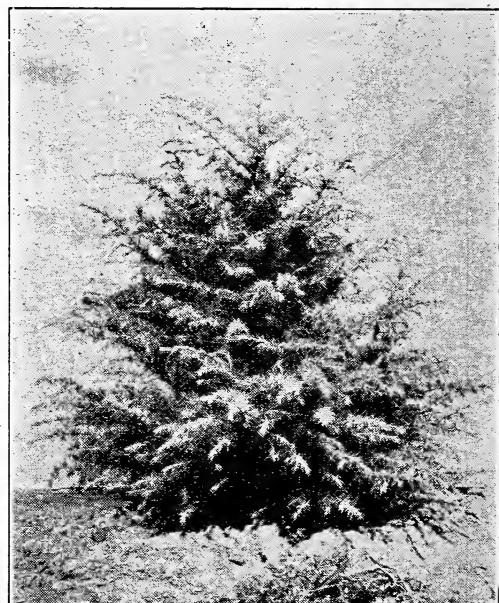
	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA—The most golden of all Biotas. Pyramidal in growth; very striking.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.75
18 to 24 in.	2.25
2 to 3 ft.	3.00

BIOTA AUREA SUPERBA—A very handsome evergreen of the Oriental type, of light golden color and dense growth; symmetrical shape.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.50



Deodora Cedar—With Its Silvery Green Foliage

CEDAR—*Cedrus*.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA—Mount Atlas Cedar, Similar to Cedrus Deodora, but foliage more compact and of a dark green. The tree attains large and stately proportions.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$10.00

ATLANTICA GLAUCA—One of the most beautiful evergreens; upright growth, but low branched with foliage arranged in little brush-like tufts, entirely covering the branches. These are fine and of steel-blue tints.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.	\$15.00

DEODORA—Indian Cedar. A stately tree with foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00
10 to 12 ft., specimens.	25.00

CYPRESS.

LAWSON'S—From California. A large, graceful tree, having elegant, drooping branches; leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue; one of the finest of its class.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75
3 to 4 ft.	2.50

C. LAWSON ALUMNII—A compact pyramidal form, with bluish-green foliage. One of the best.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.75

C. LAWSON BOWLERI PENDULA—A very attractive form of above with graceful re-curving branches; green foliage, silvery beneath.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.75
3 to 4 ft.	2.50

C. LAWSON ERECTA AUREA—An upright, compact growing form with bright golden foliage.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	2.00

C. NOOTKA SOUND—Thuyopsis Borealis. A compact evergreen resembling Arborvitae in appearance. Foliage feathery, bluish-green.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.25

C. NOOTKA SOUND COMPACT—Thuyopsis Borealis Compacta. A very dwarf growing form of above with bluish-green foliage. It grows into a dense ball shape without shearing.

	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$.75
12 to 15 in.	1.25
15 to 18 in.	1.75

FIR—*Abies*.

SILVER FIR—*Abies Pectinata*. Rapid grower of upright habit. Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

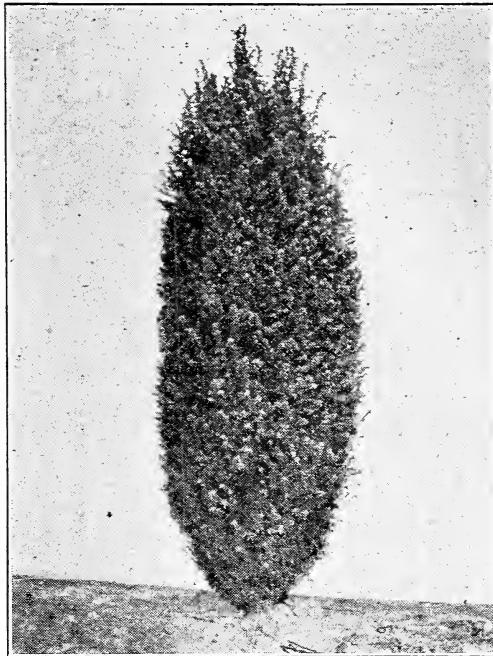
JUNIPERUS—Juniper.

ENGLISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Communis*. Of erect habit, similar to Irish Juniper, but more spreading; foliage bright green. A rapid grower.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00

ENGLISH BLUE JUNIPER—Similar to the above, but more compact and with distinct steel-blue foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
5 to 6 ft.	5.00	50.00



English Juniper—Useful for Grouping.

J. COMMUNIS AUREA—Golden Juniper. A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

	Each
12 to 15 in. spread	\$1.50
15 to 18 in. spread	2.00
18 to 24 in. spread	2.50

J. COMMUNIS DUPRESSA—A low growing evergreen, sometimes of prostrate habit, with light, glaucous foliage, giving a pleasing effect.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 15 in. with 12 to 18 in. spread	\$1.00	\$10.00
15 to 18 in. with 12 to 18 in. spread	1.25	12.50

IRISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Hibernica*. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish-green.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	20.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	30.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.50	45.00

SWEDISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Suecica*. Forms an erect column; foliage light green; branch tips droop; dwarf growth.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA—A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

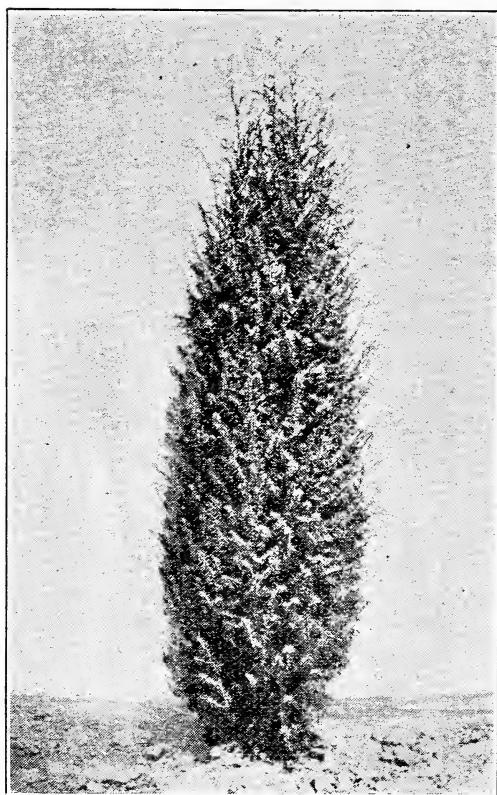
	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00

GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER—A bright golden form of the above, but is dwarf in growth and more inclined to trail.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00

VIRGINIANA—The Common Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.60	\$ 6.00
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	



Irish Juniper—Valuable for Formal Work, and also for Grouping with Other Evergreens.

PINE—*Pinus*.

AUSTRIAN PINE—A strong, hardy grower; fine for wind-breaks; grows rapidly on light, sandy soil; hardy.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.90
18 to 24 in.	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75

SCOTCH PINE—*P. Sylvestris*. Spreading in growth; short, stiff, bluish-green foliage. Makes a tall, round-headed tree.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.90
18 to 24 in.	1.50

WHITE PINE—*P. Strobus*. Branches horizontal in regular whorls with smooth bark. Long, slender leaves occur in groups of five and gently droop over. The most popular of our native pines.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.75
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00

DENSIFLORA—Japanese Red Pine. Rapid-growing when young; branchlets are very light-colored; the long, slender needles are bright green.

12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	10.00

DWARF MUGHO PINE—*Pinus Mughus*. Dark green foliage. Compact, prostrate habit with the tips of the branches ascending. Very desirable where a low-growing evergreen is desired.

	Each
12 inches	\$1.00
15 inches	1.25

JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE—*Sciadopitys Verticillata*. Very long leaves, much thicker and wider than other conifers; shiny, green above and a line of white underneath. Leaves grow in parasol-like whorls which gives this variety a distinctive individuality.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$2.50

RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis paris*).

RETINOSPORA DECUSSATA—A beautiful variety of upright growth with light bluish-green foliage; very distinct and desirable for general planting.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA ARGENTEA—Silver Tipped Japan Cypress. A beautiful variety of dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver tipped. Very desirable.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA—Thread-Branched Retinospora. A beautiful variety with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

RET. LUTEA—Dwarf Golden Cypress. A very dwarf form with golden yellow plume-like foliage; compact and globular in habit.

	Each.	Doz.
8 to 12 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
12 to 15 in.	1.25	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	15.00

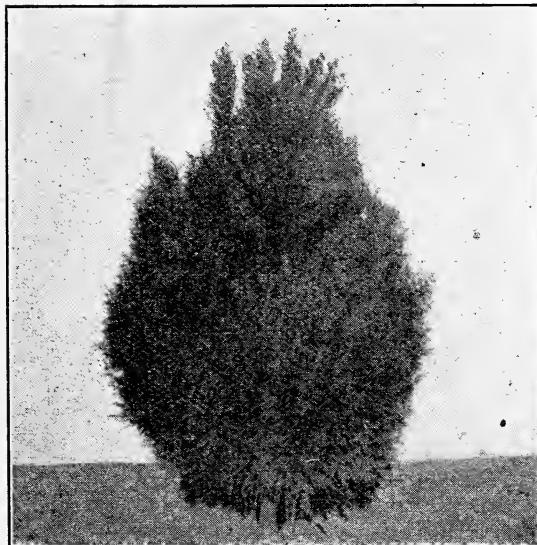
RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—Plume-like Cypress. A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$11.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	18.00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA—Golden Plumed Cypress. This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	

See specimen Evergreens for larger sizes.



Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.

RETINOSPORA SIEBOLDII—A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII—Veitch's Silver Cypress. Pyramidal and dense in growth, with blue-green, feathery foliage. A beautiful evergreen and one good for grouping.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$13.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	55.00

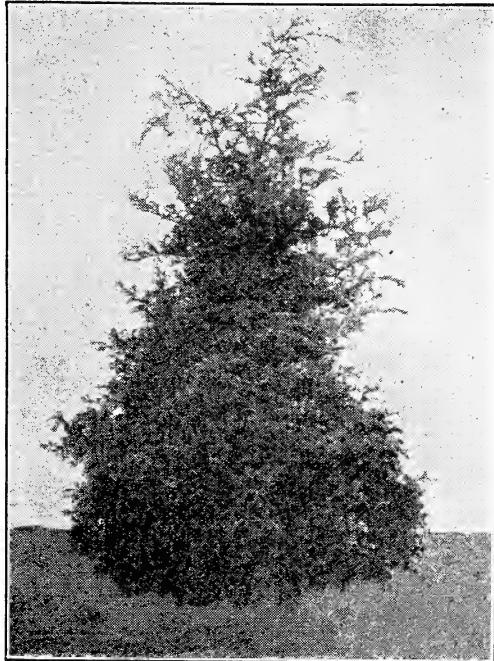
RETINOSPORA THUYOIDES—A dwarf form with silvery green foliage; hardy and compact, with conical shape. We recommend it highly where a small evergreen is wanted.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
12 to 18 in.	1.00	10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.35	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	18.00

SPRUCE—*Picea*.

COLORADO SPRUCE—*Pungens*. The original form of one of the famous Blue Spruce; foliage sometimes quite blue, mostly light green. A vigorous grower, hardy, making fine specimens.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00



Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii—An Evergreen Noted for its Beautiful Silvery-gray Foliage.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—*Picea Pungens Glauca*. A form of the preceding with particularly rich blue foliage; an attractive, ornamental tree, and especially suitable for specimens on lawns.

	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.50
4 to 5 ft.	7.50



Colorado Blue Spruce

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A native, graceful evergreen with Yew-like foliage; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. It is rather open in growth, but by pruning can be made very dense. Good for hedges. It is shade enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees, or for other undergrowth planting.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.75
3 to 4 ft.	4.50
4 to 5 ft.	6.00

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE—Blue Grafted. A very distinct strain of the Colorado Blue Spruce with dark steel-blue foliage, of extra fine color and compact, free growth. These plants are all grafted from the bluest strain known, and are, therefore, uniform in color.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$15.00

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most useful native tree for screens or wind breaks; symmetrical in growth when young, with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches. Foliage dark shiny green.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$5.00
18 to 24 in.	.75	7.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	12.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	30.00
5 to 6 ft.	4.00	40.00

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock; leaves a light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$7.50

6 to 8 ft. Specimens	6.00
12 to 18 in.	\$.75

WHITE SPRUCE—*Picea Alba*. Fine, compact, pyramidal form; silvery gray, aromatic leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$7.50

YEW—*Taxus*.

ENGLISH YEW—*Taxus Baccata*. Bushy, dark glossy foliage; scarlet berries stand erect. Tree attains a great age.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.75

ERECT PYRAMIDAL YEW—A form of the above with pyramidal compact habit and dark green foliage. One of the best.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25

HIBERNICA—Irish Yew. Pyramidal, upright growth, slow grower, very attractive and formal, the stout branches are closely crowded to the center, and the glossy green leaves are spirally arranged around the erect branchlets.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

20	American Arborvitae	, 8 to 9 ft.	\$10.00
2	Caucasica Arborvitae	, 4 to 5 ft.	7.50
6	Lobbi Arborvitae	, 6 to 8 ft.	10.00
2	Douglas Spruce	, 8 ft.	15.00
10	Koster's Blue Spruce	, 5 to 6 ft.	15.00
30	Norway Spruce	, 6 to 8 ft.	7.50
10	Retinospora Plumosa Aurea	, 4 to 5 ft.	7.50
6	Retinospora Plumosa aurea	, 5 to 6 ft.	10.00
3	Retinospora Pisifera Aurea	, 6 to 8 ft.	15.00
3	Retinospora Pisifera (green)	, 7 to 9 ft.	15.00
8	Douglas Spruce	, 6 to 8 ft.	6.00
10	Cedar Atlantica	, 6 to 8 ft.	10.00
10	Cedar Deodora	, 8 to 10 ft.	25.00



Dahlias

Broad Leaved Flowering Evergreens

These trees and shrubs are coming more and more into use because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape planting. They do well in shaded positions where it is difficult sometimes to get other plants to grow.

For best success they should be well mulched after planting to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with leaves, or well-decayed manure to help conserve the moisture. This mulch should not be disturbed by hoeing, and all weeds which might spring up among the plants should be pulled out by hand.

ABELIA—Bush Arbutus.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—A. Rupestris. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in.	\$.40	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.65	6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.85	8.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	12.50

AZALEAS.

AZALEAS—The beautiful Japanese varieties which are evergreen. Pot plants, 6 to 8 inches high, many of which will bloom the first season, 50c each, \$5.50 per dozen.

VARIETIES—

HINODEGIRI—Bright scarlet.
HATSU-GIRI—Red flowering, glossy foliage.
WAKASAGA—White.
MECRANTHA—Double rose.
MECRANTHA—Red.
MECRANTHA—Pink.
LEUCOTHE LEDIFOLIA—Lavender.

BUXUS—Boxwood.

ARBORESCENS—Tree Box. A faster and more open grower than Sempervirens; foliage dark green. This is the form usually found in old gardens.

	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18" in.	2.00	20.00
2 ft.	3.25	
3 ft.	5.50	
3 to 6 ft.	6.50	

FOLLIS AUREIS—Golden-Tipped Box. A dwarf form with a crest of golden foliage in the top; otherwise foliage dark green.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in., ball shape.....	\$4.00	
24 to 30 in., ball shape.....	6.00	

HANDSWORTHII—A stiff-leaved, upright form of Boxwood, with large, undulating, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.25	
18 in.	2.25	
2 ft.	3.25	

ROTUNDIFLORA GLACA—Large-Leaved Box. Very desirable and pretty.

	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 in.	2.25	22.50
2 ft.	3.25	

SEMPERVIRENS—Common Bush Box. The small leaves are dark green; always fresh and glossy. It is a strong, compact grower in almost any soil, and does well in shaded places. Used extensively for edging, for formal gardens, tub specimens, etc.

	Each
12 in., bush form	\$1.25
18 in., bush form	2.25
24 in., bush form	3.50
15 in. diameter, ball shape	3.00
18 in. diameter, ball shape	4.50
24 in. diameter, ball shape	6.00

PYRAMIDS—

	Each
2 to 3 ft. by 15 to 18 in. spread.....	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. by 18 in. spread.....	7.00

STANDARD—Very compact.

	Each
18 in. stems, 12 in. heads.....	\$ 6.00
2 ft. stems, 18 to 24 in. heads.....	8.00
2 1/2 ft. stems and 24 to 30 in. heads..	10.00

SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Boxwood. This is a most attractive variety, having small, dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

	Doz.	100
3 to 4 in.	\$1.50	\$12.00
4 to 6 in.	2.50	16.00
6 to 8 in.	3.00	20.00

COTONEASTER.

C. FRANCHETTI—A spreading shrub. Leaves oval, quite small, similar to Boxwood. Produces white flowers in early spring followed by showy crimson berries which are retained all winter.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25

C. ACUTIFOLIA—Attractive shrub, with spreading branches and deep, lustrous green leaves; sometimes evergreen; the white flowers are succeeded by numerous red berries.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.75

CRATAEGUS.

C. ELLANDII—Leland's Pyracantha. A beautiful variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75

EUONYMUS.

E. JAPONICA—A very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, with thick shining leaves of dark green color. Each
 12 to 18 in. \$.80
 18 to 24 in. 1.00

E. ARGENTEA—A form of the above variety with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated silvery white. Each
 18 to 24 in. \$1.25
 2 to 3 ft. 1.75

CARRIERI—A low-growing shrub with ascending and spreading branches and somewhat shining green leaves with whitish veins. Each

12 to 18 in. \$.75
 18 to 24 in. 1.25

SIEBOLDI—A very attractive Japanese variety, with green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate. Each
 18 to 24 in. \$1.25
 2 to 3 ft. 2.00

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmine.

FLORIDA—A very tender evergreen with bright, glossy green foliage. This is not quite hardy around Richmond, Va. With a little protection it can be carried through the winter all right. Large, fragrant white flowers are produced from June until fall. Each
 Field plants—8 to 12 in. \$.60
 Pot Plants—4 to 6 in.30

ILEX—Holly.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM—English Holly. Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect. Each

12 to 18 in. \$1.25
 18 to 24 in. 1.75
 2 to 3 ft. 2.50



English Laurel

OPACA—American Holly. A slow-growing native tree, having short branches with large shining, thorny leaves and bright red berries in winter. Our plants are nursery grown and have good root systems.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	11.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	16.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	22.00

ENGLISH LAUREL—Laurocerasus.

ENGLISH LAUREL—These shrubs, like Kalmia, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy, dark green leaves.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

PORUGAL LAUREL—Laurus Lusitanica.

PORUGAL LAUREL—A shrub with thick, leathery, ovate leaves, often used for tub plants. Needs some protection in zero weather.

	Each.
18 to 24 in., bushy	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft., bushy	2.50

MAGNOLIA.

GRANDIFLORA—The grandest of all of our native evergreen trees. When its large white flowers are expanded it is even more attractive.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	11.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	16.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	
6 to 7 ft.	4.00	

MAHONIA.

M. FASICULARIS—An erect shrub with compound holly-like leaves, which are at first bright green tipped with purple, and in fall assumes lovely tones of red and bronze; terminal clusters of yellow flowers in March, followed by dark purple berries.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75
18 to 24 in.	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75

YUCCA.

Y. FILIMENTOSA—Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass. A conspicuous plant of tropical appearance, with pyramidal clusters of creamy-white flowers in June or July.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00
Medium size	.35	3.50
Small size	.20	2.00

Hardy Climbing Roses for Fall and Spring Planting

Any reasonable sized trellis can be covered in two years by using our two-year, field-grown Roses. These are all healthy, hardy, vigorous plants and if planted this fall, should begin to bloom some next spring.

Prices for all (except where noted): Strong, 2-year, field-grown roses, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 dozen.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber. 75c. each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—**Climbing.** Crimson flower, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—**Polyantha.** Pearly white, with delicate pink center. In all respects, except growth, like the normal type; very vigorous. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING METEOR—Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety crimson; hardy with protection. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING HELEN GOULD—Warm watermelon-red, same in color as its parent in bush form, which has long been in popular favor. A welcome climber. 75 cts. each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson-clustered climbing rose. Flowers are produced from ground to tips, in large pyramidal clusters.



Dorothy Perkins Rose—A Charming Climber

DOROTHY PERKINS—Deep pink, double flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep green, glossy. One of the best.

EMPEROR OF CHINA—Deep pink, very sweet double flowers in clusters. Excellent foliage.

EXCELSA—**Red Dorothy Perkins.** Almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright red blossoms. Flowers are large and double.

LADY GAY—Cherry pink double flowers in loose clusters. Foliage dark glossy green. One of the best.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—Somewhat similar to Crimson Rambler, but with larger flowers, 2½ inches across and perfectly double.

TAUSENDSCHOEN OR THOUSAND BEAUTIES—Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

VEICHENBLAU—**Blue Rose.** Rosy-lilac changing to metallic blue.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Double white flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep glossy green.

WHITE RAMBLER—Flowers semi-double and fragrant in loose clusters.

WICHURIANA—**Memorial Rose.** Beautiful, small, glossy, evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant single, waxy-white flowers are borne profusely in June.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Deep cherry-red; commonly called Red Gloire de Dijon; a very strong-growing, everblooming rose; suitable for arches or pillars; perfectly hardy. 75 cts. each.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON—A beautiful orange-yellow; superb when in bud; very attractive and beautiful. 75 cts. each.

MARECHAL NIEL—**Tea.** Flowers large, golden yellow, very sweetly scented; produced in great profusion; an excellent greenhouse variety. 75 cts. each.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES.

The following varieties are the freest and most continuous flowering of all the Roses. They are valued because of their dwarf, busny habit of growth and delightful fragrance. They are more tender than the Hybrid Perpetuals, but can be safely wintered if covered carefully with earth around the crowns after cold weather sets in. After covering with earth, apply leaves or earth to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. When the ground thaws in spring, remove all covering and cut back the growth to 3 or 4 inches of the ground. In planting set the plants deeply in the ground and have the soil well drained, rich and deeply spaded. Use decomposed animal manure for all roses.

Strong field-grown plants, prices (except where noted), 60 cts. each; \$6.60 dozen.

ALEX. HILL GRAY—Pure yellow, with an elegant pointed bud and delicate perfume. Very fine all the season. 75 cts. each.

BURBANK—Blooms cherry-rose; very free flowering and showy rose.

HELEN GOULD OR BALDUIN—An incessant grower and bloomer, hardy everywhere. Long, beautiful buds and full, double flowers of warm, rosy-crimson.

BRIDE—The most popular White Rose for summer flowering.

BRIDESMAID—Color, rich pink. A most desirable sort for garden or winter forcing.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Flowers a beautiful ivory white, shaded in the center to bright silvery pink.

ECARLATE—A robust grower with medium-sized semi-double, blooms brilliant scarlet; blooms throughout the summer.

ETOILE DE LYON—Bright sulphur-yellow; buds very large and full; constant bloomer.

MAMAN COCHET—White. A sport from the grand French variety, Maman Cochet. Pure, snowy white, and of a delicate tea fragrance.

MAMAN COCHET—Red. (Helen Gould). It is claimed to be the largest flowering and freest blooming Hybrid Tea Rose in existence, and the most beautiful and satisfactory rose for general planting ever offered. Color is a rich, vinous crimson. 75 cts. each.

MAMAN COCHET—Pink. A magnificent, clear carmine pink. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, producing buds of large size and of ideal form. One of the grandest outdoor roses.

KAISEIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This is the finest and largest white Rose for summer blooming. The flowers are pure white and ideal in form. 75 cts. each.

KILLARNEY—Double White. Very fine form, of pure, delicate appearance. 75 cts. each.

METEOR—Beautiful deep velvety crimson flowers. Very popular.

MIGNONETTE—Clear pink, tinted with pale rose; perfectly double and delicately perfumed.

PAQUERETTE—Pure white, flowering in clusters of from five to fifty blooms; very full and prettily formed.

RHEA REID—Rich, dark velvety red double flowers, of large size. A very desirable garden sort. 75 cts. each.

SAFRANO—Bright, apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose.

WM. R. SMITH—Cream color with soft pink shadings, the base of the petals buff-yellow, and center a heart of pink. One of the most beautiful roses grown, making large, rich foliage, strong upright canes and flowers that are simply perfect.

MOSS ROSES.

These roses are very hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs, thriving in almost any soil and climate. As the canes produce flowers only after being two years old, they should be pruned very little. Only the very old, useless canes should be cut out.

Strong, field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$6.60 per dozen.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Centifolia Moss. Dark carmine-red; very large and full. The freest of the family in production of bloom; finely mossed.

HENRY MARTIN—Medium-sized, rosy-red flowers, beautifully mossed.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be grown successfully in any warm spot, sheltered from strong winds, if the soil is a deep rich loam. A clay soil is preferable, and as the rose is a gross feeder, an occasional top dressing of well rotted manure is beneficial. It is very important in planting roses to set them deeply. After planting, the top should be cut off to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. If the ground is dry, a liberal application of water should be given. The plants should not be allowed to grow coarse and tall, but each year in early spring they should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. Plants set sufficiently deep do not winter kill. It is well to apply a heavy mulch of leaves or strawy manure late in the fall when the growth is well ripened.

Prices—Strong field-grown plants, 60 each, \$6.60 per dozen (except where noted).



Frau Kar! Druschki—White American Beauty

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The White American Beauty or Snow Queen. An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner. 75 cts. each.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE—Creamy-white; the nearest yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose, and a grand one.

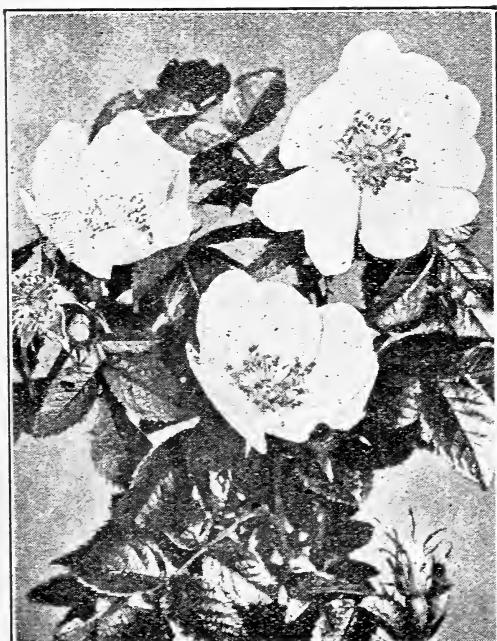
HUGH DICKSON—Deep crimson, shaded scarlet; large, full, perfect form, petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflex; very fragrant; free and continuous bloomer. One of the best.

MAGNA CHARTA—Pink, with shadings of carmine, large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems, foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.

PAUL NEYRON—Color transparent pink, good tough foliage; wood rather smooth, by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer. 75 cts. each.

ALFRED COLCOMB—A fine rose with very large bright red flowers. A free bloomer and delightfully fragrant.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Deep rich glowing red.



The Single Flowering Rugosa Rose

PALYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

BABY RAMBLER—This is the original Baby Rambler rose. A compact dwarf variety covered with a wealth of crimson flowers during the entire season. Very showy and useful for massing. Prices, 60 cts. each; \$6.60 per dozen.

BUSH ROSES.

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings as well as in groups by themselves. They are all vigorous growers and have handsome foliage. These qualities, added to their exceptional hardiness, render them very valuable plants for lawn and park planting.

Price, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

SETIGERA—The Michigan or Prairie Rose. Large single flowers, of deep rose-color; fruits bright red; very ornamental and desirable.

ROSA BLANDA—Meadow Rose. Large pink flowers followed by red fruits; erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in Winter.

RUGOSA ROSES.

These Rugosa Roses make strong bushes 4 to 6 feet high. Leaves dark green. Rugosa are not affected by insects or disease.

Flowers single, sometimes more than 2 inches across, very showy. Fruit brick red, sometimes 1 inch across, very ornamental. Very hardy and intensely fragrant. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per dozen.

ROSA RUGOSA—Japanese Rose. An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles; leaves dark, lustrous green; beautiful single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all summer. These ripen into beautiful red vessels, which are also very ornamental.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure double white on long stems. A continuous bloomer and very fine.

CONRAD FERD. MEYER—An early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large, cup-shaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink.

NEW CENTURY—Flowers very large, semi-double, borne in full clusters; flesh pink, widely bordered, creamy white.

Hardy Perennials

Under this head we offer plants suitable for various effects, such as bed and border planting or for massing in front of other shrubs. These plants are of such easy culture that a quantity of them should be grown in every garden. As cut flowers, they are superior to annuals. The hardy perennials we offer below will furnish a constant supply of flowers from early spring until frost.

Autumn is the best time for planting most perennials, for they form new roots during the winter and are ready to start with the first sign of spring.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.



A Planting of Shasta Daisies Makes a Glorious Show.

ARTEMESIA ABROTANUM — Southernwood. Green, shiny foliage, well known for its aromatic fragrance. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish white. 7-9 mo.

ASTILBE JAPONICA—Chinese Goat's Beard. A handsome border plant with handsome feathery foliage and compact panicles of white flowers about 6 inches long. 6-7 mo.

A. ASTILBE PALMATUM, (A variety of Astilbe)—Crimson Meadow-Sweet. Bears graceful plumes of lovely rosy crimson flowers, highly prized for cutting. 7-8 mo.

AGROSTEMMA FLOS—Jovis. Blooms the first season, and is fine for cut flowers, as the flowers are produced on long slender stems. Often called Mullein Pink. 2 ft. 7-8 mo.

ANCHULSIA ITALICA—Dropmore Variety. Handsome, robust plants with strong spikes completely covered with blue flowers. Suited to sunny position in rear of the hardy border, or for forming bold groups. 6-9 mo.

BAMBUSA CUSPIDANTA—An evergreen form, with bright green foliage growing 2-3 feet high. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

BAPTISTA AUSTRALIS—Blue False Indigo. A strong growing plant with deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes. A showy plant, good for the mixed border. 2 to 3 feet. 6 mo.

BOCCONIA CORDATA—Plume Poppy. A stately plant with finely cut foliage. Flowers are buff colored borne in large terminal racemes. Excellent for background for perennial border. 5 to 8 feet. 6-7 mo.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES—An excellent fall flowering perennial, with daisy-like white flowers resembling fall asters. 5 feet. 9-10 mo.

CAMPANULA GROSEKI—Canterberry Bells. This is a very hardy form of Campanula with small blue bell-shaped flowers. 2 feet. 6-9 mo.



Coreopsis Lamicolata—Bear Large Crops of Sunny Flowers

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Hardy Pompon Varieties. These are the most brilliant and showy autumn flowers we have. They bloom so abundantly, that from a few plants, armfuls of flowers can be gathered for indoors. Their fresh, spicy fragrance has a charm that no other flower possesses, and the blooms come at a time when nearly all other flowers are gone.

Autumn Glow—Clusters of small brownish flowers. Hamlet—Beautiful violet red.

Diana—White.

Mariana—White.

Lilian Dotty—Pink.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Large Flowering Varieties. We have found these beautiful flowers very hardy and profitable. We offer them in the following varieties.

Enguehard—Pink.

Golden Climax—Yellow.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Chieftain—Pink.

Rager—White.

Unaka—Pink.

Golden Queen—Yellow.

Oconto—White.

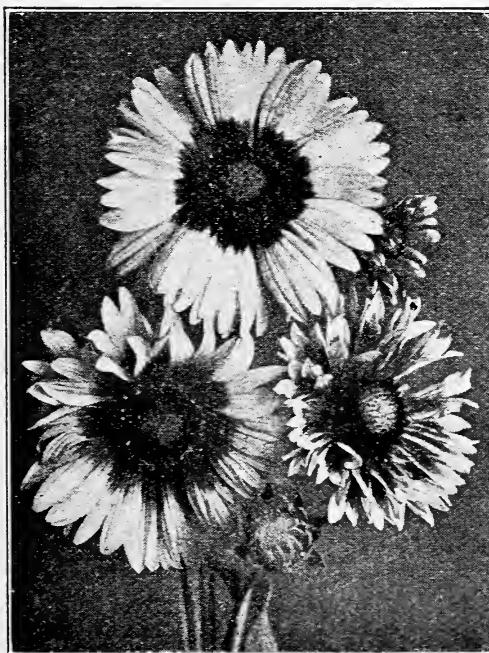
COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA—

Valuable border plant because of its large showy yellow flowers, which bloom throughout the summer. 2 to 3 feet. 6-10 mo.

DAISY—Shasta. Large flowers; white petals with rich golden yellow centers. Good bloomer and an excellent border plant. 18 inches. 5-9 mo.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA—The Everblooming Hardy Larkspur. The exquisite turquoise-blue flowers come on spikes 2 to 3 feet long, and each plant, when well matured, will produce several in a season. Blue flowers are always wanted and this is one of the finest. 2 feet. 7-8 mo. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

DELPHINIUM—Chinense. A very pretty dwarf species, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen.



Gaillardia—With Hues of Dull Red and Twany Orange

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—Sweet William. Flowers in large flat clusters, in all shades of pink, red and white. Common in old gardens. 18 inches. 6-7 mo.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Hardy Pinks. Ever-blooming pure white. 1 foot. 5-9 mo.

We can supply the following colors: Pink-mottled red; pink-red center; light pink; red; light pink-red center; pink to lavender-red center.

DIGITALIS GRANDIFLORA—Foxglove. Spikes of palest yellow. Old-fashioned flower of upright growth, and when in bloom they dominate the border. This is one of the few flowers that do well in a shady place.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA—Same as above in beautiful shade of purple.

ECHINOPS—Globe Thistle. Of vigorous growth; good among shrubs in a wild garden. 3 to 4 feet. 7-8 mo.

FUNKIA MEDIO VARIEGATA—Plantin Lily. Handsome foliage margined with green, variegated through the center with white. Flowers purple. 18 inches. 7-8 mo.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA—Blanket Flower. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of yellow, with dark brown centers. It lasts a long time in water when cut. 2 ft. 5-10 mo.

GOLDEN GLOW—Double Rudbeckia. Double yellow flowers resembling Chrysanthemums produced in dense masses. Fine for cutting. 4 to 5 feet. 8-9 mo.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA—Lemon Lily. Good in dry or wet location or in clumps in front of shrubs. Fragrant lily-like flowers. 3 feet. 5-6 mo.

HEMEROCALLIS KWANSO FL. PL.—Double Orange Lily. More robust grower than above. foliage large and handsome. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7 mo.

HIBISCUS—Mallow Marvels. Very large, showy flowers, 5 to 7 inches across, resembling hollyhocks. These showy flowers are produced all summer long. 4 to 5 feet. 8-10 mo.

HOLLYHOCK—Old garden favorite; too well known to need description. Can supply them in double pink, dark maroon, yellow. Mixed colors.

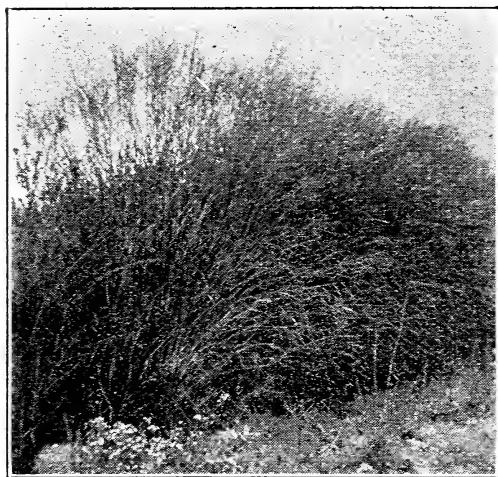
HUMULUS—Hop Plant. Because of its twining habit and rapid growth this plant is excellent for arbors and screens; also supplies hops used in making yeast.

HELIANTHUS—Perennial Sunflower.

H. S. MOON—Stately plant with single large golden yellow flowers.

MOLLIS GRANDIFLORA—Leaves glaucous, tomentose; flowers yellow with dark center.

ORGYALIS—A tall-growing variety with graceful foliage, drooping and grass-like. Bright yellow flowers on short stems. 7 to 8 feet. 8-9 mo.



Ornamental Grasses are Noted for Their Decorative Value

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA—Japan Rush.

Narrow green leaf with a silvery white mid-rib, perfectly hardy. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Long, narrow leaves striped with green and white. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA—Zebra Grass.

Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA—Ribbon Grass.

A low-growing form with green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white.

IRIS—Liberty Iris

IRIS—Liberty Iris—Formerly called German. The beauty of the Iris is proverbial; the very name refers us to the rainbow and the eye, two of nature's most beautiful objects. Irises flourish and flower exceedingly in an ordinary soil, however, they delight in well-rotted manure and deep, rich soil. Many are very thirsty subjects and adorn the margins of ponds and streams. They are also indispensable for shrubby borders, etc., and are very effective. They are invaluable in the herbaceous borders both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems. Large, handsome flowers of various colors and shades. Flowers borne on stout erect, branched stalks, much taller than the clumps of spreading spear-like leaves, 2 to 3 feet. 5-6 mo. Prices of all below, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

CELESTE—Delicate lavender-blue flowers.

DONNA MARIE—Flowers, white and shaded to lilac.

SOUVENIR—Flowers old gold and purple. Also the following to color: Light sky-blue, early white, white tinted blue, deep blue.

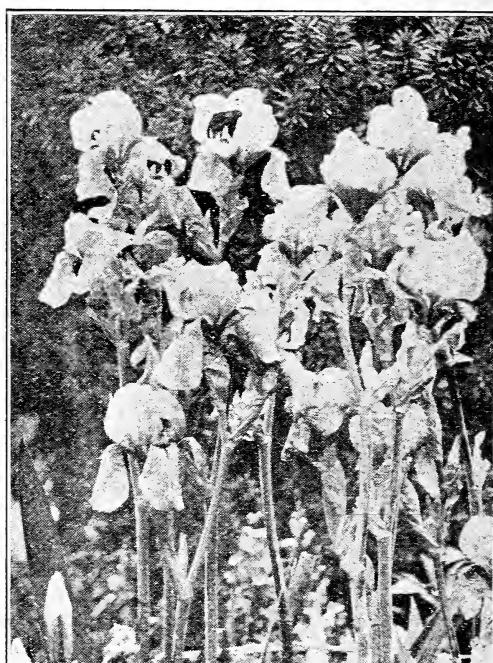
JAPAN IRIS.

The grandest of all hardy Iris. Flowers are enormous, averaging 6 to 8 inches across, and of most gorgeous and exquisite colors, each flower usually showing several shades. 18 to 24 inches. They bloom in June and July. Prices for all below named sorts, 20 cts each; \$1.75 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

- No. 1—White.
- No. 3—Blue.
- No. 4—Dark wine-red.
- No. 6—White, tinged pink, three large petals.
- No. 7—Purplish red.
- No. 9—Deep blue, three small petals.
- No. 10—Dark purple.
- No. 15—White, three large petals.
- No. 20—White, blue veins.
- No. 22—Blue.
- No. 24—Dark blue.
- No. 25—Dark, purplish red.
- No. 26—Pink, veined red, peony center.
- No. 29—Dark, purplish blue, six petals, large.
- No. 39—Dark red, three large petals.
- No. 43—Deep purple.
- No. 44—White, striped blue.
- No. 51—White with yellow base, six petals.
- No. 65—Deep red.
- No. 66—White petals, veined blue.
- No. 77—Light purplish red.
- No. 85—White, six large petals.
- No. 90—Double reddish purple.
- No. 96—White, three large petals.

MIXED SORTS—These are all large flowering varieties, from which the names have been lost, and are offered at a lower rate on that account. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$9.00 per 100.

LAVENDULA VERA—Sweet Lavender. Foliage silvery-grey. A good border plant, valued for its sweet scented leaves and flowers, which, if dried, will long retain their fragrance. Ultimate height, 1 to 2 feet. Flowers violet. 7-9 mo.



The Iris is one of the most fascinating of Hardy Flowers

LATHRUS LATIFOLIA—Perennial Sweet Pea. A free flowering, easily cultivated plant, rapid in growth; thrives in any good soil; very hardy; particularly good for cutting. Color shades of pink. 4 to 5 feet. 7-9 mo.

LINUM PERENNE—Blue Flax. Very attractive in clumps among other perennials, or in the rockery. Foliage delicate; flowers borne on slender, erect stems. Very hardy; thrive on any good soil, and is good for cutting. 1 to 2 feet; light blue flowers. 5-8 mo.

LYTHRUM ROSEUM—Pink Loose Stripe. Foliage willow-like; flowers in graceful spikes. Prefers a moist soil, and is good for cutting. 4 feet. 7-8 mo.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE—Oriental Poppy. Scarlet flowers of very large size. Robust and very decorative foliage. As the foliage dies soon after the flowering period, the plants should be scattered among other perennials. They start to grow very early in spring, and therefore they transplant best in the fall. 2 feet; 5-6 mo.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES HARDY

Will Delight Your Garden in Early Spring.

Plant now—in the fall—to get the best results.

You surely should have Peonies in your garden, for no other flower approaches them for hardiness, freedom of bloom, fragrance, usefulness as cut flowers, and immunity from attacks of insects and disease.

Peony Culture—Peonies will grow almost anywhere. They thrive in partial shade, but best results are obtained when planted in deep, rich soil, about 2 inches below the surface, and have a sunny location. Plenty of water during the growing season is an added stimulus, and if liquid manure be applied at intervals of ten days, the grower will be amply repaid for his trouble in the increased size and coloring of the flower. Do not put manure on the stems when an application is made, as this will sometimes cause the plant to stop blooming. Do not expect too much of them the first year for they must first establish themselves.

Prices (except where noted): Strong divisions, 3 to 5 eyes, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. Undivided clumps, \$1.75 each.

ALBA NIVA PLENA—Light pink, very fine.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Rosy pink, large and full, sweet scented.

FAUST—Lilac pink, large and free bloomer.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers, long stiff stems, purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—Sea-shell pink.

ISABELLE KARLITSKY—Large, light rose pink.

MAGNIFICA—Light Pink.

NOBILISSIMA—Dark rose.

ODORATA—Yellowish white.

PAGANINE—Rose, salmon center.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white. Very fine.

ROSA SUPERBA—Rosy-pink.

REEVESIANA PLENA—Violet-rose.

SOLFATERRE—Delicate texture; palest sulphur yellow.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Rose; center light rose and salmon.

EARLY FLOWERING PEONY—Officinalis Rubra. The first peonies to bloom, 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the others. Deep red semi-double flowers.

PEONIES BY COLOR AND MIXED PEONIES.

Strong divided roots, 3 to 5 eyes in colors white, pink and red, 40c each; \$3.50 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 45c each; \$3.75 per dozen.

Mixed plants of various colors, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 35c each; \$3.25 per dozen.

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox.

Probably no other plant plays an important part in garden making as the phlox. They are among the showiest and most valuable of all perennials, and like many other plants, their beauty is best displayed when planted in groups, alone, or in beds with other perennials. They are very easily grown and require little care after being planted.

These phlox range in height from 18 to 36 inches, and bloom continuously from July until October. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

ALTHIS—Tall, salmon pink.

ECLAIREUR—Large trusses of carmine red flowers. Very free bloomer.

MAD. P. LANGLER—Flowers light crimson, with deep crimson eye.

MISS LINGUARD—Fine early white, with lilac eye.

MME. BEZANSON—Crimson flowers in large trusses.

MRS. E. E. JENKINS—Enormous trusses of pure white flowers. Extra fine.

MASCULATA—Flowers pinkish-purple, on small stems.

OBERGARTNER WITTIG—Bright magneta, with crimson eye.

RHYSTROM—Beautiful, clear pink, extra fine.

SIEBOLDI—Brilliant orange scarlet blossoms, with deep red eye.

SIR ECLAIR LANDSIER—Light rosy red, with crimson center.

MIXED PHLOX—10 cts each. \$1.00 per 12, \$8.00 per 100.

ROSEMARIUS OFFICINALIS—Rosemary. A small old-fashioned, sweet-scented garden shrub with small light blue fragrant flowers.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANI—Dwarf Black Eyed Susan. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with black centers; valuable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9 mo.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA—Giant Purple Cone-Flower. A strong growing variety with large reddish-purple flowers; brown centers. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 7-9 mo.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS—Holt's Mammoth Sage. The garden seasoning variety. Good also for its foliage and flowers among the perennial flowers. Height, 2 ft. 6-7 mo. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen.

SEDUM MAXIMOWICZII—Stone-Crop. Of spreading habit, much used for rockeries and for hanging baskets. Flowers yellow in large, dense, flat cymes. Height, 1 foot. 6-7 mo.

STOKESIA CYANEA—Stoke's Aster. Aster-like flowers about 3 inches across, borne in great profusion until very late in the fall. Height, 18 inches. Blooms all summer.

TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRY—Wild Germander. Hardy herb, with aromatic, evergreen foliage, suitable for the border or rockery. Flowers bright rose interminal spikes in late summer. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 8-9 mo.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA—Red-Hot Poke or Flame Flower. For color effect these are valuable, easily grown plants. The bright orange-scarlet flowers are borne on stems 3 to 4 feet long. 7-9 mo.

VINCA MAJOR—Larger Periwinkle or Myrtle. An old favorite trailing, evergreen plant. Good for covering ground under trees or for the rockery. Leaves and flowers much larger than the following. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

VINCA MINOR—Periwinkle or Myrtle. A trailing evergreen with dark glossy foliage and small blue flowers, 4-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

VIOLETS—California. The best of the hardy violets, with good foliage and large, fragrant flowers borne on long stems. A profuse bloomer. 5-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

VIOLET—Peacock. A very hardy sort with white flowers with shades of blue and purple in the center. 5-6 mo. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen.

VERONICA—Speedwell

LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS—Japanese Speedwell. The showiest and best of the Speedwells: forms a bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high, with long dense spikes of deep blue flowers from the middle of July to early in September.

SPICATA—An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES.

The varieties offered below are some of the best known and proven sorts. Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated.

Each Doz. 100

Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.50	\$60.00
Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 3 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00	40.00

Can supply only varieties marked with (*) in 3 to 5 foot size.

Each Doz. 100

Standard 1-year trees, 2 to 3 feet	\$.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
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EARLY SUMMER APPLES.

(*) **EARLY HARVEST**—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripens early June and lasts 2 or 3 weeks. ..

(*) **MAIDEN'S BLUSH**—Flat, medium, yellow, with a blush. August.

RED JUNE—Medium, oblong, deep red, sub-acid, bears and ships well. July.

RED ASTRICHAN—Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. June.

(*) **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Medium, yellow, good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

FALL APPLES.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, crisp, tender, aromatic flavor, fine. September.

BONUM—Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September. Can supply Bonum only in 3 to 5 foot size.

WINTER APPLES.

(*) **DELICIOUS**—Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine.

(*) **MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—A seedling of Winesap; fruit darker red and larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best Winter Apples.

(*) **STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—Also a seedling of Winesap; dark red, firm flesh, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best; strong grower.

(*) **WINESAP**—The old-fashioned Winesap. No better apple to be had; needs no description.

CRAB APPLES.

RED SIBERIAN—Roundish, ovate; bright red on a light-yellow ground; flesh acid; very ornamental.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Large, beautiful, golden yellow. September and October.

PEACHES.

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay sub-soil is an ideal soil for the Peach; however, the Peach has the faculty of adopting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

Prices of peach trees—

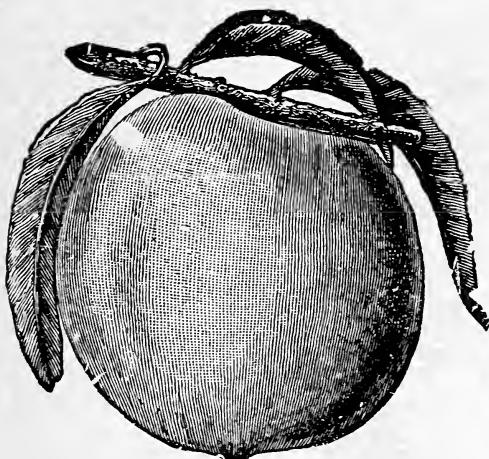
	Each	Doz.	100
Branched 3 to 5 ft.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00

ALEXANDER—Medium, bright red, profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June.

BELLE OR GEORGIA—Very large, skin white with red check; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. July.

CARMAN—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy-white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Last of June.

CHAMPION—Very large, sweet, rich and juicy, creamy white with red cheek; very hardy. Last of July.



Alexander Peach

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large yellow with red cheek; fine quality. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A large yellow peach similar to above, ripening the last of July.

ELBERTA—Large yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Ripens early August.

GREENSBORO—Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white; very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek; highly colored in the sun; a good early market sort. Matures May last to June 15th.

MAYFLOWER—Early Wonder. Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round, entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, white flesh, tender, rich, good.

SMOCK FREE—Large, yellow and red, bright yellow flesh. Valuable for market. Late Sept.

SNEED—Medium, white, excellent quality, productive. The earliest variety after Mayflower.



Elberta

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

HEATH CLING, OR WHITE HEATH—Flesh pure white; juicy and sweet with good aroma. Very popular for pickling and preserving. September.

PEARS.

Prices: Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen. Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3-year tree, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

We can only supply the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Bartlett, Seckel, Duchess and Kieffer.

BARTLETT—Large, yellow, most popular. August

GARBER—Large, pretty yellow with red cheek. Resembles Kieffer, but ripens last of August. A thrifty grower and valuable sort.

KOONCE—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet; very good. June.

KIEFFER—Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at three to four years old. One of the surest bearers.

LE CONTE—Very large, smooth; medium quality. Good market sort. Vigorous and productive. August.

SECKEL—Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

CHERRIES.

	Each.	Doz.
Prices of Cherry trees, 2 years,		
4 to 6 feet	\$1.25	\$13.75

SWEET CHERRIES.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, heart-shaped; light yellow and red; juicy, sweet and rich. June.

LAMBERT—One of the largest sweet cherries and one of the best in quality; dark red, turning almost jet black when ripe; flesh firm, meaty, rich. Tree hardy, a strong grower and a young and heavy bearer.

NAPOLÉON—The best quality and the most profitable yellow sweet cherry; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Last of June.

SOUR CHERRIES.

EARLY RICHMOND—The best early variety; medium size, bright red; hangs well on trees when ripe.

ENGLISH MORELLE—Valuable late sort, and bears on very young trees; fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, rich acid. Good for canning.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.

APRICOTS.

Trees 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.
MOORPARK—(Dunmore, Temple's, DeNancy, etc.) Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.

ALEXANDER—Large, yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.

PLUMS

Price of Plum trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each;
\$11.00 per dozen.

ABUNDANCE—(Botan). One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

BURBANK—Best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large oval, purplish-blue plum with bloom, firm and sweet, freestone. August.

WICKSON—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, color deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit small. Excellent shipper.

RED JUNE—Medium; red, covered with bluish bloom; good quality, small pit. Very productive. Last of June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. A favorite old sort for preserving, etc. September.

SATSUMA—Large, purplish-red; flesh red; well flavored and firm. Fine for canning. August.

FIGS.

With some protection in winter, this valuable fruit can be grown successfully in Virginia and adjoining States. They should be kept trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air to the center of the trees. Figs bear early and the ripening period covers the season from June to October.

Price of Figs: 2-year, strong, 60c each.

In following varieties—

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. One of the hardiest sorts.

SUGAR or CELESTIAL—Medium; pale violet; sweet, excellent prolific. Hardiest of all Figs.

MARTIN—Medium to large; brown skin; excellent late sort. A fine preserving sort. Very hardy.

QUINCES.

Quince Trees, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

ANGERS—A free bearer of good sized fruit, which keeps well, but not equal in quality to the following sort.

ORANGE OR APPLE—Fruit large, bright yellow; of excellent flavor, very heavy bearer, fine late sort.

CHAMPION—A very large and fine sort. Thrifty grower and productive. One of the best varieties.

MULBERRIES.

BLACK ENGLISH—Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year, which makes it an exceptionally valuable variety. Price, 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each.

Nut-Bearing Trees

CHESTNUTS.

For best success the Chestnut should be planted on high, well drained soil.

AMERICAN SWEET—A well-known native tree with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches, fragrant flowers, and bearing nuts of excellent flavor. Prefers a well drained soil on a sunny slope.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$.50
4 to 6 feet .....	.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00

WALNUTS.

BLACK WALNUT—Our native walnut; does well on any well-drained soil.

	Each
4 to 6 feet	\$.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00

BUTTERNUT—A walnut producing oily, nutritious kernels for which it is much prized.

	Each
4 to 6 feet	\$.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00

JAPAN WALNUT—A hardy tree bearing nuts at three or four years; many trees bearing in nursery rows. Nut shaped like Butternut, but thicker shell than the English Walnut. Nuts are borne in clusters of 6 to 10. Very useful and ornamental.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$.50
4 to 6 feet .....	.80
6 to 8 feet	1.00

ENGLISH WALNUT—This valuable tree requires well-drained soil. The trees we offer are all grown from large French nuts, and are thin-shelled; excellent quality.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$.75

GRAFTED ENGLISH WALNUTS—We offer two varieties: Mayette and Franquette, which are much larger in size and better quality nuts than can be had from seedling trees. These varieties are said to be quite hardy north. Trees 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

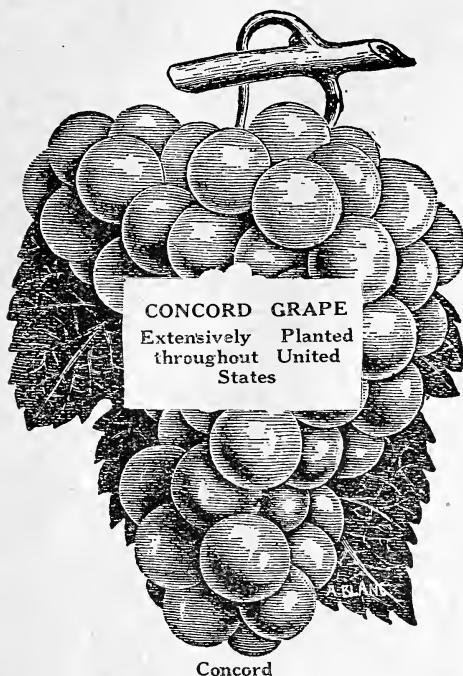
GRAFTED PECANS.

2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.
FROTSCHER—Very large, nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin; meat sweet and of good quality. One of the best Pecans grown.

STUART—Nut large to very large; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; thin shell, very good quality, heavy bearer; excellent.

SCHLEY—Medium to large, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened, shell thin; plump, rich flavor. One of the best.

VAN DEMAN—Nuts very large, about 40 to 50 to the pound; oblong, thin shell. Good quality.



Grapes

No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November.

Prices of Grapes (except otherwise noted): Well-rooted vines, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BLACK GRAPES.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

IVES—Large bunch and berry; blue, thick skin; flesh sweet and pulpy; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord and resembles it in vine and fruit, but has a larger berry and better quality. Ripens a little ahead of Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but much earlier.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Very large bunches of small berries; much prized for their wild flavor, which is a sweet sub-acid when ripe. Also fine for wine. 50 cts. each.

RED GRAPES.

AGAWAM—(Rogers' No. 15). Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly, very vigorous, ripens early.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round, excellent flavor and quality.

CATAWBA—Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

DELAWARE—Small, compact, juicy, sweet, spicy.

GOETHE—Bunch and berry large; light red, sweet and juicy, with aromatic flavor; ripens early August. One of the largest and best red grapes.

SALEM—Very choice red grape; productive and an excellent keeper; fine flavor; very juicy.

WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond—Bunch large and compact, berries medium; flesh juicy, very fine quality.

ELVIRA—Pale green, skin thin; sweet and juicy; a very fine sort.

EMPIRE STATE—Bunch large, berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom; tender and sweet.

MUSCADINE GRAPES.

JAMES—Berries very large; blue-black in clumps of from 4 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, quality very good. A showy variety. Strong vines 40 cents each.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large; seldom more than 8 or 100 to a cluster; color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. We have grown this grape successfully in our Nurseries and find it free from disease and insect depredations and a fairly good bearer. Strong vines, 40 cents each.

CURRANTS.

Price, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

CHERRY—Berries sometimes more than one-half an inch in diameter; bunches short; vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

LONDON MARKET—Extremely vigorous with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; heavy bearer; one of the best for home or market garden.



DOWNING.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

DOWNING—Large handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

Prices (except where noted): \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

ANCIENT BRITON—A perfectly hardy variety, very vigorous and healthy. Bears immense crops of medium sized fruit of most luscious flavor, that bear shipping well and bring the highest market price.

BLOWERS—“The Giant of all Blackberries.” An upright, mammoth grower, very hardy and enormously productive.



Early Harvest Blackberry

EARLY HARVEST—Medium; glossy black of excellent quality. Ships well, and one of earliest to ripen. Compact, dwarf, very productive.

EARLY KING—Remarkably strong grower, producing stout, stocky canes. Produces large quantities of large sized berries, which are brilliant black; extra quality; sweet, rich, melting, without core. Very fine market sort. Price, \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large; jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

LAWTON—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Mid-season to late.

DEWBERRIES.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100. These are low trailing blackberries, with fruit of large size and best quality. Ripening one to two weeks earlier than the blackberries. Very easy culture. Profitable for home or market.

AUSTIN—Vigorous strong canes, often 10 to 15 feet long; large, shiny, blackberries, sweet and of good quality; very productive and a good market sort.

LUCRETIA—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

Prices (except where noted): \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

CUTHBERT—Queen of the market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varie-

ties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

ST. REGIS—A genuine, practical, profitable, continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage. \$1.25 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

GREGG—For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

2-year roots, 50 cts per dozen, \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTIEL—A distinct variety of vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until 3 to 4 inches high.

PALMETTO—A very early sort, even, regular size, green and very tender. Fine garden and market sort.

RHUBARB.

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all Rhubarb.

GARDEN SAGE AND HOP PLANTS
Price, 20c each; \$1.75 per dozen.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We are short on Strawberry Plants of our own growing, but are booking orders and having them sent direct from another place. Can furnish most all of the leading varieties at: By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 per 100; \$11.00 per 1,000. By express, \$1.10 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Everbearing Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE—Pre-eminently a home-garden berry, although the fruit may be shipped short distances if properly packed. The method of raising these berries is the same as for the other sorts, excepting that for the first season all blossoms that come before the first or middle of July should be cut off. The berries are of medium size, but the plants bear so freely that one forgets the size and is amazed at the quantity; and the supply does not fail until after severe frosts come. The berries are delicious during the whole season. By mail, postpaid, 60c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. By express, 55c per dozen; \$2.75 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—Of the leading varieties for early spring delivery. By mail, postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By express, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS—For April and May delivery. By mail, postpaid, 40c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. By express, 35c per 100; \$2.75 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS—Drawn from beds. 25c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid. By express, 20c per dozen; 60c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. From 2 1/4-inch pots with balls of earth, by express, 40c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready May and June. By mail, postpaid, 45c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By express, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Treatment on Arrival, Transplanting, Etc.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

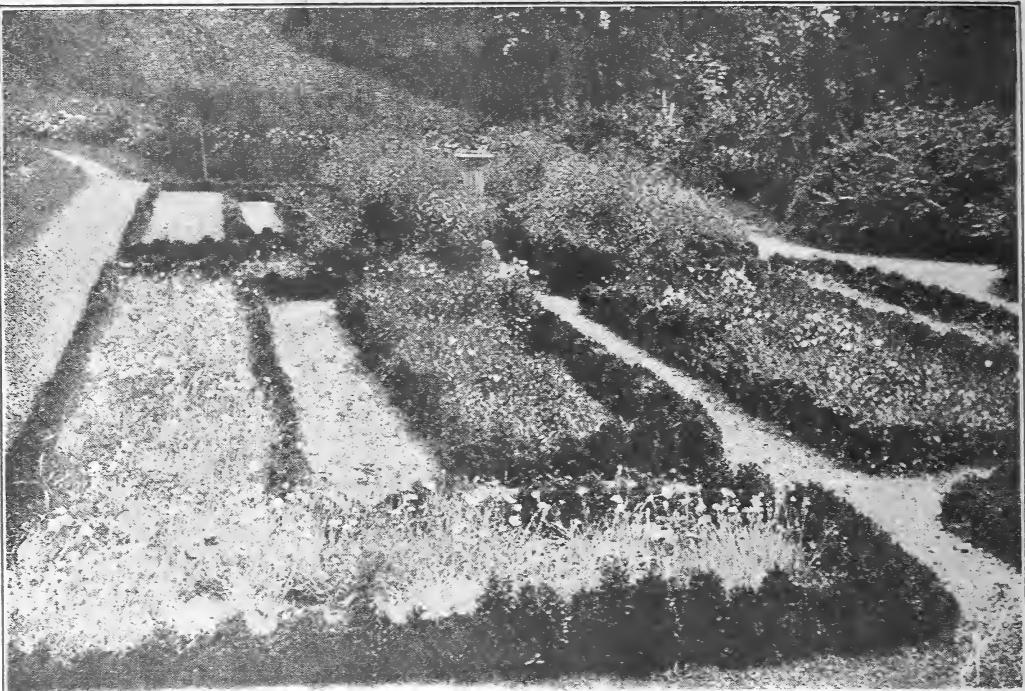
SOIL--The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION--High, dry and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT--Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL--Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, take one tree at a time and stand it in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shriveled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING--If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the west to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind-storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the trees up four or five inches (which gives the roots a branching position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots, and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to drown them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., crops, the earth should be hoed up around the trees for four or five feet from growing around the trees.



An Old-Fashioned Flower Garden With Beds Bordered by Dwarf Boxwood

Let Us Help Beautify Your Grounds

THE growing popular appreciation of things beautiful is, today, nowhere more strikingly evidenced than in the tendency toward home decoration, both indoor and outdoor.

Have you ever thought of how much more attractive your home place would be with a tree here, a group of shrubs there, a garden, or an old-fashioned bed? Careful study is of greatest importance in the arrangement of these details, and professional advice saves much disappointment in the attainment of ideal results.

The firm of J. B. Watkins & Bro. respectfully offers the services of their Landscape Designer to those interested in the development of their grounds. He is a graduate of one of the best Schools of Landscape Architecture in this country, and also thoroughly familiar with trees and plants most suitable for landscape work in this section.

This work includes the making of surveys, plans and specifications of grounds and gardens (formal or informal), on large or small estates, public grounds, and land-subdivisions. Special attention is paid to planting plans showing the proper grouping of plants. Old estates and gardens are studied with the idea of developing their original charm and beauty.

Write us for more detailed information.